The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

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A French and German View of China

Industrial Accidents in China

By H. D. Lamson

Japanese and American Aims in China; Failure of the Jury Trial System in Japan; Significance of the New Diplomatic Commission; Japan's Predicament in Korea and Manchuria; The Animal Calendary Cycle—Basis of Oriental Fortune-Telling, by Tom Whitebear; The Soviet Triumph in Manchuria, by E. U. Barung; Red Propaganda Among the Russian Whites; Another Nexus Between Siam and China, by Geo. W. Missemer; The Sino-Hellenic Treaty; A Solution for the Chinese Eastern Railway Conflict, by C. C. Wang; China's Policy in Respect to the Moscow Conference.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1930 VOLUME LI, NUMBER 11

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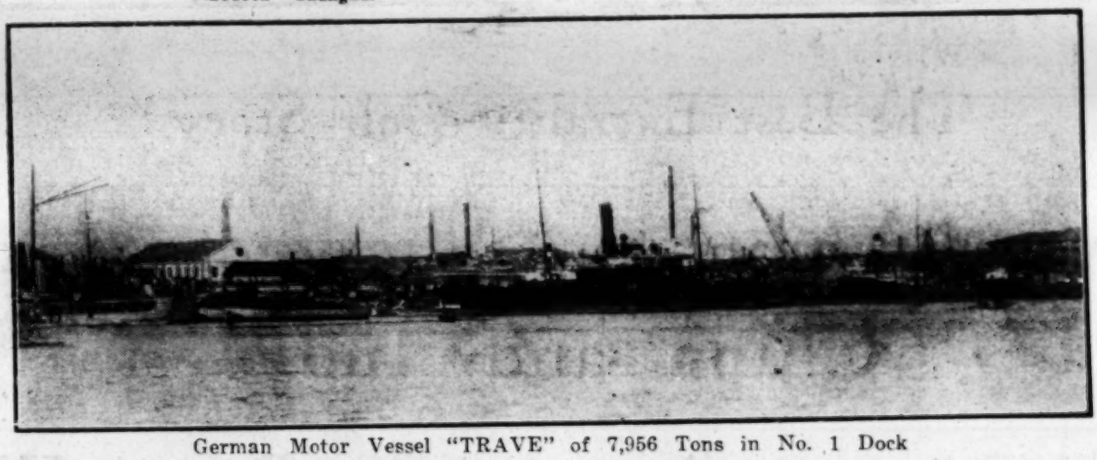

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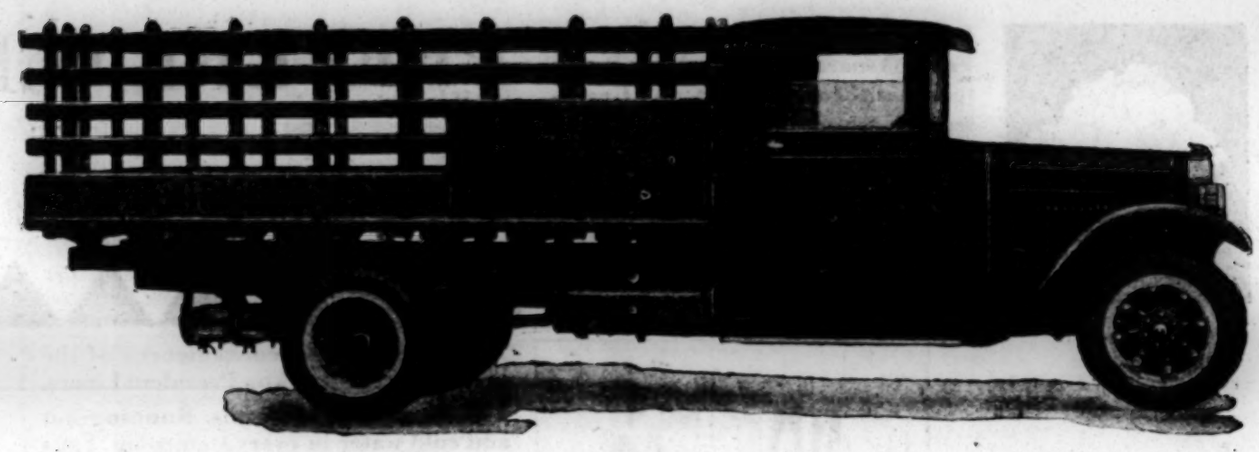

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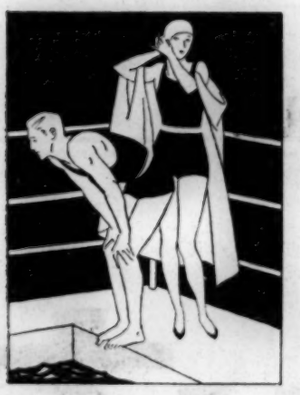

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The China Weekly REVIEW

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THE BEST EXTRALITY-GOLF STORY!

ONE OF THE favorite indoor sports in Shanghai has to do with the efforts of foreign residents, particularly of the die-hard variety, to impress foreign visitors with the seriousness of the situation in China, the conversation usually leading in the direction of extraterritoriality and the high necessity of the foreign powers retaining their privileges. The best story on this subject recently percolated back to the China Coast from the United States and had to do with the experiences a well-known Washington correspondent who was in Shanghai last summer. According to the report the correspondent recently told the story, giving the name of the foreign resident in Shanghai who used a novel method in attempting to impress the foreign visitor. It had to do with a golf game on the Kiangwan course, located a few miles outside of the Settlement, in Chinese territory. On the way out to the course, the Shanghai resident, an "old-timer" discoursed on the seriousness of the China situation, civil-wars, bandits, irresponsible generals, lack of modern courts, and so on. They drove off from the first tee and started around the course, but the visitor noticed that his host experienced considerable difficulty in walking, and particularly in driving. Frequently he stopped to readjust his clothing or whatever it was that was interfering with his movements. Finally the visiting correspondent inquired as to the trouble. The Shanghai resident, a well-known merchant, unbuttoned his coat and displayed a large revolver with a heavy belt of cartridges strapped about his middle. The equipment must have weighed twenty pounds, hence the difficulty of playing golf with this impedimenta. "Why all the artillery?" inquired the correspondent, at the same time nervously glancing over his shoulder to see whether they were being attacked by anything from the rear. The Shanghai resident, with serious mien, then explained that it was highly dangerous for foreigners to play golf on this course, "because it is located outside the foreign settlement." "Frequently, we are attacked by bandits" he explained, "no one ever thinks of playing golf on this course without bringing along a gun!" On that particular afternoon, however, there were no bandits and the game was completed without incident. As a matter of fact the correspondent was disappointed because he had a great curiosity to see a bandit; also he wanted to see his host perform in the event of being attacked. The only Chinese

visible had been the caddies and some old women cutting weeds. When they got back to Shanghai and doubtless thinking there "might be a story in it," the correspondent made further inquiry regarding the alleged bandits at the golf course —and of course, discovered that the whole thing had been staged for his benefit, for the purpose of impressing him with the "danger" of going outside the Settlement. The attempt to "impress" the correspondent, naturally fell flat, but he was, nevertheless, provided with a good golf story for his friends upon his return to Washington.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NEW "DIPLOMATIC COMMISSION"

NONE OF THE foreign newspapers in Shanghai seem to have sensed the significance of the new Foreign Relations Commission, which was organized more than a year ago, but only recently brought into active existence. A report issued on February 8 stated a meeting had been held under the chairmanship of Dr. Kuangson Young of the Foreign Office, who is to be administrative director of the organization. Among those present at the meeting were a number of prominent Chinese at Shanghai including, Yu Ya-Ching, Chu Chen-chang, Wu Chung-lien, Pei Tsu-yee, Wang Shiao-lan, Lin Kong-how, O. S. Lieu, Fong Sec, S. U. Zau, Herman Liu, Kung Feng-chiang, Shih Liang-tsai, Wang Poo-chi, etc. These men, leaders in the fields of finance, business, journalism and education, will serve as advisers to the Foreign Ministry in an unofficial capacity. They will receive no pay for their services, but will be expected to give valuable advice to the Government on important diplomatic issues. The significance of this move on the part of the government is based on the expectation that the Government will be able to obtain the advice *and assistance* of leaders outside of the government in the solution of important diplomatic problems affecting Chinese interests. Some of these problems are rendition of inland and coastal navigation rights, rendition of the Settlements, abolition of exterritoriality, and so on. The appointment of this Commission indicates that the Government has not been altogether satisfied with the support it has received in the past on the part of the Chinese community in Shanghai. It's a strange situation, but nevertheless a correct situation, that many of the leaders of the Chinese community in Shanghai have never considered themselves a part of the Government of the country. Living in a foreign administered settlement, the average Chinese business man has paid little attention to the kind of government that existed outside of the foreign area, except as it affected his pocket-book. Now that the Government has "turned the corner" in its long fight to end the so-called unequal treaties and is on the way to an achievement of "equality" with foreign nations, it undoubtedly feels the necessity of assistance and cooperation on the part of the important commercial community, particularly on matters which directly affect the Chinese merchants and bankers. The organization of the unofficial diplomatic commission is therefore significant and should be helpful both ways, for while the Government will be able to keep the Chinese leaders informed of its ideas and policies, the Chinese leaders themselves should be able to assist the government in the formulation of intelligent policies, particularly on matters directly affecting domestic affairs such as the rendition of the Settlement, shipping and navigation rights, and other matters.

JAPANESE AND AMERICAN AIMS IN CHINA

THE FOLLLOWING statement regarding Japanese and American aims in respect to policy and commercial development in China was made by William R. Castle, Jr., American Ambassador to Japan in the course of an address delivered in Tokyo on the evening of Feb. 4 before a meeting of the America-Japan Society:

> "Even more absurd, it seems to me, is the talk one sometimes hears of friction between Japan and America in the development of the great potential markets of China. There more than anywhere else should there be co-operation instead of rivalry. Just as we shall always work together to advance political stability in China so we must inevitably co-operate in the sale of our merchandise. Japan needs American raw material to manufacture what the Chinese want. America needs the good will of Japanese traders in China in the distribution of American-made goods. Both must gain if we work together as I believe we shall. I can see no possibility of friction in the growing trade of the two nations in all parts of the world but only of a fuller understanding and friendship. And this is particularly true as to China. We may differ at times as to the best method of helping the Chinese to attain political and economic stability but our fundamental aims are identical—the up-building of a prosperous and contented nation. I am sure that all that Baron Shidehara said in his address to the Diet on the question of China would be most warmly applauded in the United States. There are times, it is true, when certain Japanese suspect the purposes of America and when certain Americans suspect the purposes of Japan. But these certain Americans and certain Japanese are trouble-making people. It is our duty to see that they shall never instil suspicion into the minds of either government, thus disturbing the serenity of our relations. If, however, any dispute should ever arise we have Treaties binding us to confer, and, even if full and frank discussions through diplomatic channels should yield no settlement satisfactory to both sides, we must not forget that both nations, having abjured in the most solemn and emphatic manner an appeal to arms in such circumstances, would continue to seek peaceful methods for the solution of the difficulty. For this reason no American of any standing in his own country can think of using anything except these peaceful methods as a means of settlement. The idea is foreign to all American thought. Instead of this we know that peace is guaranteed in the Pacific because we know that both nations will show in the future the same fidelity to national commitments that they have shown in the past. We have no quarrel on the subject of China. I can see none even faintly looming in the distance."

Remarks somewhat along the same line but somewhat more pointed, were made by J. L. Garvin, editor of the *Encyclopaedia Brittanica*, in a recent article in the English *Observer*, a summary of which was cabled to the Far East by the Japanese *Rengo* service. Though no longer an ally of Japan, Mr. Garvin said that Britain is a well-wisher of Japan, and so is America. Anglo-American naval parity does not mean a shadow of threat to a third maritime power. After explaining that England had no warlike intentions in respect to Japan, Mr. Garvin declared, "The United States would not think of such a war unless Japan violated

the Kellogg Peace Pact for purposes of aggression in China." Continuing he expressed the opinion that Japan does not dream of aggressing on China and realizes that such a move would cause a "mighty coalition well able to organize the Chinese people against Japan." While Japan's position for defense in the Far East "is tremendously formidable, it is not for aggression and Japan will never set the example of breaking the Kellogg Pact. Japan's fundamental political interest, more than ever is to maintain enduring peace with both America and Britain."

FAILURE OF JURY TRIAL SYSTEM IN JAPAN

THE SYSTEM of jury trial inaugurated in Japan some fifteen months ago apparently has failed to fulfill the expectations of the Department of Justice as well as those outside the government who long had agitated for the jury system. A report in the *Japan Times* on Feb. 3 stated that less than 10 percent of the cases expected to have jury trial had used the new system. The figures are interesting: In Tokyo, out of 161 cases in which jury trial was proposed, only 14 were completed. In Osaka, only 13 cases were completed out of 118; Fukuoka only 5 out of 113; Nagoya, 7 out of 80 and in Nagano, only one case out of 106. At the time of the inauguration of the trial by jury system the Ministry of Justice went to great expense in the appointment of new judges, procurators and other officials and built special court houses with dormitories attached in connection with many of the district courts. It was stated that the new courts at Matsuye, Aomori, Otsu, Toyama and Takamatsu had never been used and that the buildings were "already falling into dilapidation after more than a year of disuse." This report should be of some significance to the foreign Powers which have been pressing China to establish a whole new system of foreign-style courts as a condition precedent for the abolition of exterritoriality. According to reports from Nanking, China is rushing through the organization of the new courts and creating, on paper at least, a fine system for the approval of the Powers. In view of the increasing agitation of the Chinese people for the abolition of exterritoriality, the Powers will be forced to relinquish their so-called special rights, but before doing so they will save their faces by declaring that China has fulfilled all of the conditions for abrogation. On paper at least, China will have fulfilled the conditions, but obviously this new system of courts, entirely foreign to Chinese character and tradition, probably will be unworkable. Which brings us back to the proposition that all this agitation about the modernization of Chinese courts will have little effect on the final outcome of the question. The Powers will relinquish their consular courts in China, not because they are satisfied that China has created all at once a system of modern courts, but purely because the Powers can no longer hold out against Chinese agitation for relinquishment of exterritoriality. In Japan it was the unification of the country under a strong central authority and the development of a modern army and navy that caused the Powers to relinquish exterritoriality—not the modernization of the Japanese courts. As a matter of fact the Japanese did create a system of courts, but as judges they appointed young law students fresh from the universities. The result was that all important cases were settled diplomatically with no more attention to the new courts than was necessary to save the face of the Japanese Government. Even today no foreigner, or at least very few foreigners, are ever arrested and incarcerated in Japan. They are either deported or warned by the police to get out of the country, the method usually being for the police to issue a warning and at the same time telling the accused that a steamer is sailing on a certain date. The development of courts and administration of justice are developments peculiar to different peoples. Anglo-Saxons do it one way through the jury system; Latins follow a different system. Englishmen do not like French courts and Frenchmen do not like British courts. Recently the Soviet Russians put up a terrible howl about an alleged miscarriage of justice in a Berlin court. If the Chinese had to wait until foreigners resident in China were entirely satisfied with the Chinese courts, the Chinese would have to wait until the year 2,000 for the abolition of exterritoriality. But they will not have to wait that long, obviously. As a matter of fact the Chinese will succeed in abolishing the consular courts just as soon as they are sufficiently strong to do so and no sooner. The excellence of the Chinese courts will have little to do with the question, except from the standpoint of the face-saving element. Of course, the Chinese should have good courts, not because of the demands of the relatively small foreign communities, but because of the needs of the Chinese people themselves. But that is something the Chinese people will have to work out for themselves!

JAPAN'S PREDICAMENT IN KOREA AND MANCHURIA

THAT JAPAN'S position in Korea and South Manchuria constitutes a sort of "Achilles' heel" or weak spot in Japanese national defense, has been evidenced recently in increasing political unrest in Korea and the unsatisfactory condition of various Japanese commercial enterprises in South Manchuria which are subsidiary to the Japanese Government-owned South Manchuria Railway Company. As for the railway itself, it is a good money-maker, but only because of its monopoly of the transport of coal. From the standpoint of grain-transport from North Manchuria, it is said that the S. M. R. cannot compete with the Russian-controlled Chinese Eastern Railway leading to Vladivostok. But the coal monopoly has constituted a "gold-mine" for the S. M. R. and out of the profits the railway has engaged in numerous subsidiary enterprises. A report, published in these columns last week, showed the S. M. R. in control of 58 business corporations, the total capitalization of which amount to Yen 387,095,006 of which Yen 187,936,000 is paid up. Of this latter amount, or Yen 187,936,000, the sum of Yen 109,701,000 was put up by the railway company. Reading further into the report we find that the business resulting from these various subsidiary companies has been far

from satisfactory, the yield on the company's paid-up investment for the period of five years, 1924 to 1928, was only slightly above 3 1|3 percent. During 1928 only seven companies declared a dividend of more than 10 percent, ten companies between 7 and 9 percent and the remaining companies either less than 6 percent or no return at all. Twenty-three companies paid no dividend at all. Thus, instead of being the marvelous enterprise which the Japanese propagandists have advertised all over the world, it now develops that South Manchuria Railway turns out to be a sort of "white-elephant." An experienced American railway engineer who recently investigated the road expressed the opinion that the development of the Chinese port of Hulatao on the Gulf of Peichihli, will adversely affect the prosperity of the S. M. R. and the Japanese Port of Dairen. He also said that the opening up of new Chinese coal mines, will also have an adverse effect upon the prosperity of the S. M. R. which largely depends upon a coal monopoly for its prosperity. That the Japanese realize this situation probably explains why the Japanese Government has been so intent upon inducing the Chinese authorities to permit the completion of the link in the Chinese railway running eastward from Kirin toward the Korean border. The Japanese want this line completed and connected with the Japanese line running down the eastern coast of Korea to a new Korean port known as Seshin. If the Japanese can bring sufficient pressure on the Chinese to force them to agree to this extension, it will tend to consolidate the Japanese monopoly in South Manchuria and at the same time put a definite crimp in the Soviet Port of Vladivostok. The Russians, of course are watching this situation and taking steps to counteract the Japanese moves, which is the reason why neither the Japanese-owned S. M. R. or the Soviet-controlled C. E. R. are looked upon as commercial propositions, Both these railways are looked upon by the Japanese and Russians as military propositions pure and simple. While Japan and Russia are outwardly most careful of each other's susceptibilities, anyone who has been in Manchuria in recent months must realize that each nation is watching the other with close attention and probably beneath the surface is conducting a most active intrigue. The Japanese maintain a large military mission in Harbin which directs a small army of spies operating within the Soviet sphere in North Manchuria and Mongolia and as for the Soviet Russians, their activities in Korea are well known. That both Japan and the Soviets are carefully planning for another test of strength in Manchuria is generally believed and only is disputed by those who argue that instead of fighting they finally will decide to settle the matter peacefully by dividing Manchuria between them. The argument of the latter group, that is, the "divisionists," ignores entirely the position of China in this territory because thus far they have not satisfactorily explained what is to be done with the 30,000,000 Chinese residents of North and South Manchuria who will oppose annexation, division or amalgamation to the last ditch.

Further details regarding the plans of the Japanese Government for the reorganization of the South Manchuria Railway Company, appeared in the following report in the *Japan Times* on February 1:

> The plan aiming at bringing about a thorough reorganization of the South Manchuria Railway Company is now practically perfected and will be set in operation in March this year.
>
> After his conference with Premier Hamaguchi and other members of the Cabinet to secure their approval of the scheme Mr. Mitsugu Sengoku, President of the S. M. R., declared on Thursday that the chief motive for the proposed overhauling the main artery of transportation in Manchuria was to place it on a permanent basis, that is, to relieve it from annoying and frequent reorganizations it has been subject to at the whim of changing governments in Tokyo. "But for the closer friendly cooperation between Japan and China," he said, "expansion of the railway business would be out of the question."
>
> The political aspect of the far-reaching plan includes the following points.
>
> 1. The Kwangtung Government to take over from the South Manchuria Railway Company the control of public works, education and sanitation in railway zone.
> 2. Matters calling for settlement by diplomatic negotiation to be handled by the Japanese Consul-General in Mukden, the capital of Manchuria.
> 3. Garrisoning of the leased territory including the railway zone to be looked after by the Department of War and the Kwangtung Government on a basis of clear-cut cooperation.
>
> More important and revolutionary is the change to be brought into the economic layout of the Company. A drastic change in the personnel of executive officials forms part of the program. The big question of what to do with the fifty-eight subsidiary enterprises is to be put up to Mr. Sengoku, President, to decide while the proposed creation of huge iron works either at Shingishu or Anshan remains still unsettled because of the choice of its site. As the long drawn-out issue with regard to the completion of the Kirin-Kainei line the new head of the Company deems it wise to wait until such time when a more friendly frame of mind toward Japan returns to the Chinese Government.

Thanks!

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review.*

Sir:—I have been a reader of your paper and have noted the vast difference in attitude between your paper and others published by foreigners dealing with political affairs of China. I should say that even by Chinese themselves, your paper would be considered "pro-Chinese", which, however, is entirely due to your sympathetic attitude towards the Chinese people as a whole and not due to bias or anything of that sort. You have not been sparing with your praise where you think praise is due, and your criticisms, when you think they are necessary, are most sympathetic and constructive. I avail myself of this opportunity to express my appreciation, as a Chinese, of your praiseworthy conduct, for I feel that such should not be passed unnoticed. Furthermore, I do this voluntarily and spontaneously, entirely free of any mercenary motives. In conducting your paper in this way you have won the admiration of the Chinese people, and are at the same time sowing the seeds of friendship among all nations which in time must bear fruit worthy of such labor. The world needs more work of this nature, so that in the not distant future, peace may be a lasting reality and not a fleeting shadow as it is now.

YONG YEW-KIM

The Anglo-Chinese School—,
Serebam, Federated Malay States, Jan. 27, 1930.

Are "Saving Societies" Gambling Institutions?

A recent *Kuo Min* dispatch from Nanking states that the foreign "savings societies" in China are shortly to come under investigation as the result of an order recently issued by the State Council jointly to the Ministry of Communications and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The order is understood to have been issued in consequence of reports reaching the Central authorities from various local Party and Government organs, especially those in Shanghai, in which it is alleged that the majority of the so-called savings societies are actually gambling institutions in disguise while others are said to be swindling schemes established to defraud the public.

Two American Viewpoints on China and India!

THE END OF EXTRALITY

(New Republic, Jan. 8)

CHINA has abolished extra-territoriality. With all its newly acquired indifference to diplomatic niceties and the solemn warnings of the Great Powers before which it used to cower abjectly not so long ago, it has simply announced that, from January 1, 1930, extra-territoriality ceases to exist, and all foreign residents in China must submit to Chinese legal jurisdiction. Thus it takes the last step in the course on which it set out ten years ago.

Germany and Austria-Hungary lost their extra-territorial rights when China entered the War against them, and they acknowledged the fact in the peace treaties concluded with China. Russia similarly renounced its rights in 1924, after China had abrogated them. In the last ten years, Latin-American and lesser European powers establishing diplomatic relations with China for the first time have had to waive extra-territorial benefits, and in 1928 new treaties were concluded with Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Portugal and Spain in which those countries relinquished extra-territoriality, if and when the Great Powers did so. No doubt they signed these treaties tongue in cheek, quite secure in the belief that the stronger powers would never yield their privileges. The device of passing the buck from one country to another is of ancient lineage in the Far East. No country has ever refused China anything. Every nation usually has conceded everything on the condition that the others did the same, knowing that they would not. But the mood of contemporary China is somewhat different from that of former times. The Nanking government at once proceeded formally to ask the remaining powers to open negotiations for the abolition of extra-territoriality. The Great Powers refused, with their classical explanation that they did not deem the time to be ripe. China had not yet set its house in order. But the Nanking government also gave notice that these negotiations were only a formality, since it intended, in any case, to abolish extra-territoriality on January 1, 1930. The Powers stood their ground, and now January 1, 1930, has come and the Chinese have acted according to schedule.

What are the foreign governments, including our own, going to do about it? The State Department allows the newspapers to say that it will protect the rights of American citizens in China. Just how, is a neat question that it does not answer, if indeed it has faced it—which, on past performances in the Far East, is by no means certain. The foreign courts still exist in the cities where they are protected by foreign bayonets. These are also the cities where the majority of the foreigners reside and where, presumably, there is the greatest chance for legal disputes to arise. China henceforth will not recognize the existence of these courts, and the validity of their decisions is clouded, to say the least.

Physically, nothing is changed. Morally, the Nanking government has staked its prestige on its ability successfully to defy the Powers. If, as a result of its action, the courts should be withdrawn by the Powers in the course of the next few months, it will have won a very important victory. If the courts remain, it will have lost caste in its international relations, but it will have strenghetned it popularity with the masses of the Chinese people, among whom anti-foreign feeling is still the predominant emotion. And in the meantime, there will be an extension of a process which has long been under way: in the inland cities where there are no foreign garrisons, where nationals of the Great Powers are already to a considerable degree subjected to the jurisdiction of the Chinese courts, they will be even more so. The experience of the Germans and Russians shows that this is by no means the catastrophe that London and Washington allege that they fear.

At the same time, there is no use pretending that the situation does not possess elements of danger. With foreign rights undefined, and foreigners in China living in a legal no-man's-land, a self-important Chinese official or a hot-headed foreigner, determined to show these natives where they get off if they start getting fresh with a white man, may precipitate an incident which will develop explosively. It was only one volley ordered by a British municipal official in Shanghai in 1925 that set off the whole train of consequences which ended in the killing of a number of foreigners in Nanking two years later, and brought China and the Powers to the verge of war. The foreign governments, including our own, must either make up their minds whether they can really protect the extra-territorial interests of their nationals in China, or they must regularize the situation by acknowledging the facts and formally giving up what they no longer have. And it is very doubtful that they can maintain those interests. The American government in particular knows well enough that American people are in no mood for a war over something like extra-territoriality, which they could not even define. It might be wise not to wait until the word is translated in terms of clashes and casualties.

WHAT INDIA WANTS

(New Republic Jan. 8)

The members of the All-India National Congress, meeting at Lahore, have passed a resolution demanding immediate independence for India, and endorsing a program of "civil disobedience," including the non-payment of taxes in order to achieve this goal. A few days before this resolution was passed, an attempt was made to bomb the train carrying Lord Irwin, the Victeroy—though there is, of course, no proof that the bombing was the work of anyone connected, directly or indirectly, with the Nationalists. But whoever was responsible for the attempted assassination, it is clear that extremism has shown itself in India at the very moment when a long step forward toward conciliation has been taken in London. The moral seems to be, as usual, that the step toward conciliation came much too late. No one can now say what the future may bring.

Until recently, all the political leaders of India have demanded at least Dominion status, and a year ago, the National Congress resolved to organize a campaign of civil disobedience if this status had not been granted by December 31, 1929. With the approach of the date fixed by this ultimatum, the British Labor government decided that something should be done. Consequently, a few weeks ago it announced that after the Simon report, a round-table conference would be held between the British government and Indian representatives to agree on proposals to be presented by the British government to Parliament as to India's future status. Moreover, on October 31, Lord Irwin declared that "the natural issue of India's constitutional progress . . . is the attainment of Dominion status." The Indian reply to this declaration came in the Delhi Manifesto, signed by the outstanding Nationalist leaders. They expressed their appreciation of the pronouncement, but declared that before entering the proposed round-table conference, Great Britain should grant a general amnesty to political prisoners in India. Moreover, it was their understanding that the purpose of the proposed conference was not to discuss when Dominion status should be established, but "to frame a scheme of Dominion constitution for India." The Labor government was not prepared to meet this latter demand, and the result is that the Indian leaders have been driven to the extreme of demanding complete independence.

Dominion status, or responsible government, which was understood to mean the same thing, had been promised to India many times before Lord Irwin's declaration. When the Labor government again enunciated this promise, without waiting for the long-expected report of the Simon Commission, it was natural for the Indian leaders to believe that steps would immediately be taken to carry this promise into effect. When no such steps were forthcoming, the extremists declared that no faith could be placed in British declarations —that the only salvation for India lies in an appeal to force.

The Indian government for home-rule has not sprung into existence over-night. Despite diversities in caste, language and religion, India has always had a sense of oneness. It has found a basis of unity in a common intellectual heritage. As early as 1906, the All-India National Congress declared for complete Dominion status. This demand grew, until the British government, placed in a critical position by the World War, announced in 1917 that its object was "the progressive realization of responsible government in British India as an integral part of the Empire." Two years later, the Government of India Act was passed, providing for the system of "dyarchy." Under this, the Indian provinces were given self-government in regard to certain "transferred" subjects, such as education, but the remaining functions of administration were "reserved" to British authority. In the central government, no effort was made to give the Indians any responsibility for administration, though an Indian legislature was established containing elected majorities in both houses. The governor-general was authorized to break deadlocks by certifying that the passage of desired legislation was necessary.

This dyarchy system was designed as a transitional measure. If the Indians successfully administered the "transferred" subjects, the theory was that they might later be given authority over the reserved subjects, and the principle of responsible government might ultimately be introduced into the central government. It was provided in the Act of 1919 that within ten years, a commission should be appointed to determine whether, as a result of progress under the dyarchy system, the principle of responsible government should be established. But dyarchy proved unsatisfactory to both the English bureaucracy and the Indians. The British declared that the Indian leaders refused to cooperate in giving it a trial, and the Indians declared that, actually, the British authorities kept their hand upon every service and Indian responsibility was only nominal.

As early as 1921, the Indian Legislative Assembly made known its desire that the inquiry as to the working of the reforms be held before 1919. In 1923 and 1924, further resolutions in favor of a revision of the Dyarchy Act were passed. In September, 1925, the Indian Legislature adopted the so-called National Demand asking for responsible government in the provinces, and for Indian control over all central expenditure, with certain exceptions, such as those for foreign debt, which should remain under British control for a term of years. The National Demand also called for a round-table conference between Indian and European representatives to put these principles into effect. When the British government declined to adopt these proposals, the All-India National Congress, the leading political organization in the country, voted in December, 1926, that its members should not accept any office in the government. Since that date, extremism has been growing in India; it has been marked by bomb-throwing and by strikes, and it has met with severe reprisals from the British.

As a result of Indian pressure, the British government announced two years before the final date set in the Dyarchy Act that a commission, headed by Sir John Simon, would be sent to India to study the situation. Despite Indian demands, the Tory government declined to appoint any Indian members to this body. The result was that both extremists and moderates in India denounced the Commission, asserting that the British government, in excluding Indian members, had insulted India's national self-respect. The All-India Congress passed a resolution asking that the Commission be boycotted. Despite the efforts of Sir John Simon, and latterly of Wedgwood Benn, the Labor government's Secretary for India, the fundamental error in the appointment of the Simon Commission has not been reported. By error, any opportunity for a settlement of the Indian question by mutual consent was lost—perhaps irretrievably. Confronted by a hostile Indian opinion, the Simon Commission has conducted its inquiries for about two years, but as yet has made no report.

Had the British government acted more promptly in revising the Act of 1919, had it accepted the round-table proposal years ago, rather than tardily advancing it today, it is probable that the Indian leaders would be willing to accept Dominion status within a stated term of years.

If the Simon Commission has the courage to recommend Dominion status, it may even now be possible to reach agreement, thus averting the outbreak of revolution. The argument is that India is not ready for Dominion status—that it would lead to inefficient administration, a decrease of trade, and even to civil war. Many peoples have paid a price for freedom, and if the Indian people are willing to do so, theirs should be the decision. Mahatma Gandhi recently said that freedom would "mean the more suffering for us. The suffering will do us good—we have deserved it —and I welcome it. In the end, India will be really free, politically and culturally, economically and spiritually." If the Labor government, controlled by fear of hypothetical dangers, should follow a niggardly policy toward India, this vast empire will be irretrievably lost to the British Commonwealth of Nations. If, on the other hand, it shows real generosity in making, not promises but actual concessions to the overwhelming demand for Indian home-rule, it may keep a self-governing India within the Empire, and thus safeguard it from outside molestation. It was Ramsay MacDonald who coined the phrase "risks of peace." Nowhere is it more important, from the standpoint of interracial and international peace, to take a real "risk" than in the case of India.

The Orient Is Not Bluffing

(*The Christian Century, Jan. 15*)

THE shortsightedness of most newspaper comment on recent developments in India and China is almost beyond belief. It reflects an ignorance of oriental affairs, and the survival of a spirit of easy condescension, that should be impossible. It is even possible to discern, between the lines of many editorials and dispatches, scarcely veiled contempt for peoples who have threatened to make trouble and then, at the critical point, have chosen policies of conciliation. The westerner who should be thanking his gods that the test of violence has, for the moment, been postponed seems rather to enjoy parading his contempt for those who have extended the time for peaceful negotiation.

It is quite true that the Indian national congress and the Chinese nationalist Government sidestepped the issue of violence in their recent decisions. Despite a formidable minority which favored an immediate declaration of independence, the Indian nationalists have adopted the program supported by Mahatma Gandhi. This stands by the principle of non-violence and pushes the beginning of civil disobedience into an indefinite future. Likewise, the authorities at Nanking, while proclaiming the legal end of the period of extraterritorial rights for foreigners, have made the actual and final abrogation of those rights a matter for continued diplomacy.

A week ago it was impossible, on the basis of the newspaper dispatches, to tell with certainty what the decisions of the Lahore congress had been. Supplementary information makes it clear that the decisions of the congress left the Indian nationalist movement in this position: Complete independence has been adopted as the final goal. This is to be attained by a gradual policy, which is to be non-violent in its manifestations. The first, and immediate, step is a legislative boycott, under which nationalist members of the Indian legislatures are called on to resign. The second, and imminent, step is the refusal of participation in the viceroy's coming round table. Beyond this, no definite procedure has been adopted, but the executive committee of the congress, a permanent body with about 300 members, has been empowered, at its discretion, to institute mass civil disobedience in the form of non-payment of taxes. The congress gave an indication of its temper when, by a vote of 942 to 792, it expressed its indignation at the recent attempt to bomb the viceroy.

This outcome of the Lahore congress represents a victory for Mr. Gandhi. In this, it represents a victory for the principle of non-violence, although the congress was frequently disturbed by demonstrations of young nationalists favoring resort to the most extreme tactics, including political assassination. It also represents a rejection of the demands of the left-wing of the nationalist movement, which favors immediate, positive action against the British authority. But recognition of these encouraging factors should not obscure the enormously important fact that Mr. Gandhi—who now stands in the center—has abandoned dominion status as his goal, and has swung the nationalists to a demand for complete independence. To regard such a demand as a middle-of-the-road policy is in itself a measure of the distance which India has already traveled and of the difficulties with which the British administration finds itself confronted.

The action of the Chinese government has in it much more of a bargaining spirit than that taken at Lahore. It has taken two forms. To the public, the Nanking authorities have issued a mandate which sets January 1 of the present year as the end of the period of extraterritorial rights for foreigners. The official document reads: "On and after the first month of the 19th year of the republic all foreign nationals now in the territory of China who are now enjoying extraterritorial privileges shall abide by the laws, ordinances and regulations duly promulgated by the central and local governments of China." Such a decree is well calculated to satisfy the demands of the Chinese masses for action on the part of the central government doing away with special privileges for foreigners.

At the same time, the government's decree closed with a suggestion of a period of deliberation before any actual steps should be taken to close the foreign courts in China. This was, in other words, an invitation to the foreign powers to resume the negotiations looking toward the abolition of extraterritoriality which were dropped in 1926. The powers have so interpreted it. The British foreign office has taken the lead with an exceedingly wise note, signed by Mr. Henderson, which says: "His majesty's government are willing to agree that January 1 should be treated as the date from which the process of the gradual abolition of extraterritoriality should be regarded as having commenced in principle and would have

no objection to any declaration conformable to that attitude which the Chinese government may think desirable to issue." This interpretation of the diplomatic situation created by the Chinese mandate has been accepted without reservation by the Nanking minister of foreign affairs. It therefore provides the basis on which negotiations between Britain and China, and probably between other countries and China, will proceed.

This is the situation in the orient as it stands in the middle of January, 1930. To confront it with a jeer: "See! they were only bluffing; they never meant to make good their threats," is sheer stupidity. It is the sort of stupidity that will help to create future crises to take the place of those recently, and fortunately, avoided. For two things can be said about this far eastern situation as it now is:

1. The men who advocated independence at Lahore and the men who have demanded an end of extraterritoriality at Nanking have not been bluffing. The Gandhi program, holding the Indian nationalist movement to non-violence and setting no definite date for the beginning of civil disobedience, passed the congress by the narrowest of margins. On one test vote in the powerful executive committee, Mr. Gandhi had a majority of only one. The majority who voted with Gandhi, and the minority who favored immediate action —which is to say, an immediate attempt at revolution—were not bluffing. Mr. Gandhi is no diplomatic David Harum. No man in the world has shown more complete indifference to "practical considerations." The men at Nanking are, to a considerable degree, bargainers. They are quite ready to play the usual diplomatic game. But they are not bluffing. They know that their government cannot survive much longer unless it convinces China that it can deal with the problem of foreign aggression. Behind their willingness to delay both Lahore and Nanking are intensely in earnest.

2. The incalculable elements in both India and China are the masses. The Lahore congress, under the spell of Gandhi, was ready to vote in favor of attempting to secure independence without resorting to violence. The Nanking government, under a sense of its own weakness, is ready to admit another long period of negotiation in the process of abolishing extraterritoriality. But how long will the masses abide by either program? In dealing with the illiterate masses, in both countries the nationalist leaders have to be content with reiterating one or two simple ideas. In India, these are "independence" and "civil disobedience." In China, this is "the end of special privileges for the foreigners." The power of these ideas is in their simplicity. But the danger of them is equally there. Leaving out of account all the Moslems, all the untouchables, all the inhabitants of native states in India, as being outside the influence of the national congress, there are at least a hundred million near-illiterates who are well within the orbit of nationalist agitation. Give them a few months of shouting "independence" and "civil disobedience"—especially under the influence of the radical young nationalists who come nearest to the masses in their activities—and what will the outcome be? The same outlook obtains in China. Give the masses there a few months of celebrating the end of foreign privileges, without any idea of the provisos with which that process is hedged about, and almost any unhappy incident may come to pass.

We do not say these things to induce pessimism, but to guard our readers against the superficial optimism and irritating complacency which has marked much comment on recent events in the orient. Is there danger in the far east? Yes. There is grave danger. For the next eighteen months, at the least, both in India and China the whole order will have to proceed knowing that explosives lie on every side—and beneath. Tact, patience, wisdom may bring the orient through without a disaster. But disaster might come tomorrow.

New Provisional Court Agreement Published in Chinese Paper

According to the *Min Shen Pao*, vernacular paper published in Nanking, the text of the new agreement concerning the reorganization of the Shanghai Provisional Court is as follows:

(1) The reorganization of the Shanghai Provisional Court is to make the tribunal a district court conforming to the judicial system of China.

(2) The Kiangsu Higher Court is the appeal court for the tribunal and the highest and final court for appeal will be the Nanking Supreme Court.

Procurators And Police

(3) A procurators' office is to be established in the tribunal for preliminary examinations. The power to appoint and dismiss the procurators is in the hands of the Ministry of Justice.

(4) Registrars and judicial police are to be established in the court to execute the decisions of the tribunal.

(5) The registrars and judicial police will function under the direct administration and supervision of the Court. The court also has the power to dismiss and appoint the registrars and members of the judicial police.

Inspection Of Jails

(6) The jails and detention houses in the Settlement should be controlled under the Chinese laws governing the jails and detention houses, and should be subject to constant supervision and inspection by representatives and officials of the Ministry of Justice. The prisoners, except those who are serving sentences for violating the municipal bylaws and regulations, may be handed over to the Chinese jails and detention houses to serve their jail terms.

(7) The deputy system and the system of joint hearings, consular representatives sitting on behalf of their respective nationals, are abolished. Police may send their advocates to the court. The police advocates may submit to the court written statements or suggestions and contentions in cases brought by the police. The court will take their statement into consideration in trying cases.

Revision Provided For

(8) Foreign lawyers will be admitted to practice in the court provided they have obtained certificates from the Ministry of Justice which are to be issued according to the Chinese laws governing legal practitioners. They are to apply Chinese law only.

(9) The police shall produce the prisoners who are deemed fit by the court to be summoned or arrested without delay. Other authorities other than the police should obtain special permission from the Court before arresting and handing over prisoners.

(10) The agreement is to be effective for three years from the date of signature by both parties. This agreement may be amended by mutual consent during the three years and may continue to be effective after expiration on agreemeent of both parties.

There also are three addenda to the Provisional Court agreement.

China Policy in Respect to the Moscow Conference

THE CHINESE National Government has ordered the dismissal of one diplomatic official, the recall of another and the punishment of a third for the part which they played in the Sino-Russian complications over the Chinese Eastern Railway last summer and fall. The officials were, Chow Lung-kwang, director of the Asiatic Affairs Department of the Nanking Foreign Office, who was dismissed from office because of his "inappropriate action while investigating the C. E. R. question" in Harbin last fall; Chu Shao-yang, at present Chinese Minister to Finland, was ordered recalled from his post for the part he took in the Sino-Soviet abortive negotiations at Manchouli on August 1 of last year; and Tsai Yu-shen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Harbin, who was ordered punished for exceeding his instructions in discussing matters of general political affairs with the Soviet Russians at the time of the signing of the Habarovsk protocol last December.

THE C.E.R. ACCOUNT TO SETTLE

The above cartoon by G. Sapojnikoff, Russian artist on the staff of the *North-China Daily News*, deals with the signing of the Habarovsk protocol by Tsai Yu-shen, the Chinese Delegate.

Following this action, the National Government, on February 8, announced its intentions of assuming full responsibility for further negotiations with the Soviet Government on questions pertaining to the C. E. R. as well as general affairs pertaining to the diplomatic relations of the two countries. Mo Teh-hui, recently appointed president of the C. E. R. was appointed chief delegate to the forthcoming Moscow conference, but his duties were strictly delimited to affairs pertaining to the railway and nothing else. As for the matter of negotiations pertaining to various outstanding issues between China and the Soviet, the National Government announced its willingness to appoint a delegate for this purpose, but if Russia wishes to negotiate it will be necessary for Moscow to send her delegate to Nanking for the purpose.

The action of the National Government, which was of highest importance, in that it constituted an enunciation of policy in regard to Sino-Soviet differences, was announced in the following words.

"Tsai Yu-shan was authorized by the National Government to enter into preliminary negotiations with Mr. Simaneysky, the Soviet delegate, for the settlement of questions arising out of the Chinese Eastern Railway dispute, and for the discussion of the question of procedure for holding a formal conference to be held in the future.

"On December 28, 1929, there were signed at Harbarovsk between the Chinese and Soviet delegates certain minutes purporting to be a settlement of the dispute. The minutes, however, contain, in addition to a modus vivendi relating to the questions arising out of the railway dispute, certain other proposals of a general character concerning relations between the two countries, which the Chinese delegate was not authorized to discuss and which were outside the scope of his instructions. In so doing he has acted ultra vires.

"According to international usage, an agreement concluded between the delegates of two countries is subject to the approval or ratification of their respective governments.

"In so far as the issues arising out of the Railway questions are concerned, the arrangement contained in the minutes has been carried out, and in pursuance thereof the persons detained on each side have been released, the new manager and assistant manager of the railway have been appointed and normal traffic on the railway has been resumed.

"The National Government of the Republic of China, being desirous of arriving at a final settlement of the Railway question, is prepared to send a delegate to the formal conference to be held in Moscow for the exclusive purpose of effecting readjustment of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

"Should the Soviet Government deem it necessary to negotiate with the National Government in respect of the questions of a general character relating to trade and commerce between the two countries as well as other questions, and, to that end, appoint a delegate to China, the National Government will be prepared to enter into negotiations with the said delegate."

Mo will go to Moscow

The foregoing action of the National Government resulted directly from a series of conferences between officials of the Government and Mo Teh-hui, president of the Railway. Prior to his present appointment, Mr. Mo, who is a native of Fengtien province, had been Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in the defunct Peiping Government and once had served as civil governor at Mukden. Mr. Mo arrived in Nanking on Jan. 27 and was accompained by several officials from Manchuria, including Wu Cheh-hsin, councillor of the Mukden Government; Tsai Lien-shing, secretary of the Board of Directors of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and others. In view of the fact that they spent several days in Mukden conferring with Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the government in the Three Eastern Provinces, prior to coming to Nanking, it has been reported that they also discussed while in Nanking the matter of a closer union between Mukden and Nanking, particularly on matters affecting foreign diplomacy. When Mr. Mo first arrived in Shanghai on his way to Nanking, he stated in an interview with representatives of the Chinese newspapers that he probably would not be able to serve as a delegate to the Moscow conference, but on Jan. 11, following a further conference with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, it was announced from Nanking that Mr. Mo would proceed to Moscow. A further report from Harbin, also on Feb. 11, stated that Mr. Mo would be accompanied by several secretaries and technical experts recruited from the Chinese staff of the C. E. R.

Rudy Riding "Rough-Shod"

When the minutes of the so-called Habarovsk Protocol signed by the Chinese and Russian delegates on December 22, have never been published, the various alleged texts, derived from Russian and Japanese sources, which have been published in the Chinese newspapers, have been sufficient to indicate the National Government's animosities toward the Chinese delegate, Tsai Yu-shen, ého affixed his signature to the document. But even this probably would not have been sufficient to cause the government to order the punishment of Tsai Yu-shen, who is an appointee of the powerful Gen. Chang Tso-hsiang, tupan of Kirin province, had it not been for the overbearing actions of the new Soviet manager of the Railway, Mr. Rudy, who, according to Chinese reports, has been running things with a "high hand" since he assumed control. The Chinese apparently have had nothing whatever to say about the operation of the railway since Mr. Rudy's appearance in the general manager's office, one report stating that the Russians "were conducting themselves in every way as though they were the victors in a prolonged war and are treating the Chinese as a defeated people. One of Mr. Rudy's first actions was to discharge all Chinese and White Russians who had been employed by the Chinese management of the railway following the break in relations between the Chinese and the Soviet last summer. Although reports are conflicting, it was stated that the salaries of most of these persons were in arrears and Mr. Rudy refused to pay them. Then on top of this he issued orders for the immediate re-employment of all Soviet citizens who had been discharged by the Chinese authorities and the immediate payment of their salaries for the period of their enforced idleness. Mr. Rudy also issued orders for the immediate "taking back" of all properties of the railway over which the Chinese had assumed control during the past three or four years. This included the meterological station, library and research laboratories which had been taken over by the Chinese educational department in Harbin and also the telegraph and telephone lines as well as steamship lines on the Sungari River which had been taken over by the Chinese authorities.

Chinese disatisfaction with the actions of the Russians was expressed in the form of a general strike on the part of practically all Chinese employes of the Railway in the Harbin workshops and a threat of a general strike on the part of all Chinese employes throughout the system. The Russians then issued another ultimatum on February 3 demanding that the Mukden Government immediately put into effect the preliminary agreement signed at Habarovsk; that the Chinese immediately appoint delegates to the Moscow formal conference scheduled for February 25 (originally scheduled for Jan. 25 but postponed at China's request); that the strike of Chinese employes be immediately called off; that all opposition to the orders of the Soviet manager of the Railway be stopped. Mr. Melnikoff, the Soviet consul in Harbin then told the Chinese that the Red troops still stationed in the vicinity of Manchouli at the western end of the C. E. R. would not be withdrawn until the Chinese had complied with the Soviet demands.

Aside from the official statement of the Chinese Government on Feb. 8, there has been no further indication of Nanking's intentions in respect to the Habarovsk protocol, aside from reports which have appeared in the Chinese newspapers. The *Sin Wan Pao*, on Feb. 4 stated, among other things that the National Government had in contemplation two declarations in respect to the Habarovsk Protocol, one being to the effect that China never had permitted White Russians to engage in political activities on Chinese soil and the other to the effect that while China was willing to guarantee legal protection to Soviet consulates, that she could not permit the Russians to station armed guards at the consulates, as the Russians apparently had in contemplation. It was further stated that China would insist that the Soviet not be permitted to maintain any organizations on Chinese soil for the spreading of communistic propaganda; that all Soviet military and civil officials be evacuated from Outer Mongolia and the Barga District; that no schools, armies or other organizations in Russia be permitted to enroll young Chinese students or laborers; that Soviet Russia not be permitted to supply any organizations in China with money or munitions. It was declared that China would offer these conditions, the acceptance of which by Russia, would be necessary before China would consent to resume full diplomatic relations.

Getting Ready for Another Fight

That China apparently does not intend to permanently permit the Soviet to remain in a dominant position in North Manchuria, was indicated in recent reports from Mukden that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang had issued a call for a general military conference, the chief purposes of which were alleged to be the inauguration of a system of conscription for the upbuilding of the Manchurian army, and the development of plans for constructing fortifications along the Chinese side of the international boundary. It also was announced that the Marshal had placed orders in Germany and France for a number of latest-model bombing planes, the Chinese having learned a bitter lesson as to the value of bombing planes at the hands of the Soviet Russians last fall.

A further insight into Young China's reactions following the Sino-Russian complications in Manchuria last fall was provided by a writer by the name of Reginald Young who contributed an article to the *China Critic*, a Chinese owned and edited magazine published in the English language at Shanghai. He said, "The Russo-Chinese fight over the Chinese Eastern Railway has been a great revelation to China. It has brought to the surface what has remained submerged under the wave of crushing defeat which swept over China since her first contact with the West—namely—China's latent strength which once had enabled the Chinese to blaze their past history with the glory of great and far-reaching conquests. Alone and unaided, Manchuria had received the brunt of the Soviet's attack. True it is, the city of Manchouli was eventually lost, but it was lost only after a severe campaign of several months' duration—a campaign between one corner of the Chinese Republic and the whole of the Soviet nation. Besides, Manchuria fought under the combined handicap caused by the inferiority of its military equipment and the lack of reinforcements from the Central Government.....Even as it is, Manchuria's performance has been splendid, much better than it was ever suspected of being capable. As one ponders over the stubborn resistence which Manchuria, alone and unaided, has been able to put up against the whole Soviet nation, one cannot help thinking what a formidable enemy China could be if she chose to present a united front against all foreign aggression....Manchuria's splendid performance in the tussle with the Soviets has revealed to the Chinese though on a small scale the latent strength which yesterday made it possible for them to lead the world and which, if properly applied, will enable them to throw off the foreign yoke today. If anything is indeed needed it is this revelation that will make the Chinese conscious of their capabilities and help them to revive their long lost self-confidence repeated defeat had destroyed and without which China will never go far as a nation. With the revival of her self-consciousness, China's old nationalism will also flare up. With her nationalism to furnish the driving force from within, and with same reinforced from without by the natural attributes which she possesses for the building of a great nation, nothing in the world will be too stupendous for China to accomplish once she gets started. Through her nationalism, not only will China regain her sovereignty, but on the wings of it she will soar higher in all her achievements than the West has ever done in the heyday of its progress."

Shantung Christian University Hospital Strike Is Settled

A recent *Kuo Wen* news agency dispatch from Tsinan states that the labor strike in the Shantung Christian University has been settled through the intervention of the Municipal authorities. The conditions agreed upon are that 30 of the school laborers are to be reinstated, with a monthly increase of pay of one dollar, as against their original demand for three dollars. Workers who had returned home during the period of strike are to be financed with three dollars each for passage.

Mr. Lo of the Municipality is said to have pointed out to the management of the hospital that during the strike a certain foreigner fired upon the strikers, an action which he considered highly objectionable. That foreigner, the Municipality's representative demanded, should be sent away in order to avoid further complications.

Will Rogers Analyzes the Sino-Russian War

(Reprinted from the News and Observer, Raleigh, N. C.)

Well all I know is just what I read in the papers. This Russia-China War has had us all worked up here for the last few weeks. But it looks like they just cant work up much enthusiasm. In the first place its too far away from civilization. (Wherever civilization is.) You can't sell any war bonds to people when they cant get over and see how their war is getting on. None of our other big Nations have enough concessions and interests in there to make them want to protect them.

Japan who would perhaps prosper more from a war of that description, they dont hardly know what to do about it. They have been fighting China for generations, and naturally feel that they have the exclusive privilege. They have whipped China so much that the last few wars have just gone by default. And they have already got about all of China that is any good. And they also hold a decision over Russia. So Japan is what you might call the "Smelling" of the Far East.

But in this case they dont know who they want to win. The one that wins will be much stronger, and might some day give them opposition. And unless they both whipped each other why Japan don't know who she would really we pulling for.

China has been awful nice to us, they have let us use their home grounds to send our Marines when we dident have any other war on for them at the time. They have let us mingle in every private war they have had. Why there has been times that if it hadent been for China allowing us to go in and shoot at them, why we wouldent have had a soul in the World to shoot at. We have made em keep what we call the "Open Door." That meant that they wasent allowed to charge too much tariff on our stuff coming in, or they wasent to keep us out of any family feuds they might have. In fact we was aken in as one of the family.

They are the most self sustaining Country in the World, and would like to live and exist all off to themselves. But of course countries like us and England and Germany and France, we can see right away that that wouldent really be the thing for them to do, so we have to go on and help them out. Some times we have to shoot em, they are so hard headed and wont see it our way. So we all manage their affairs so well that they dont have anything to do with their own customs.

There is five hundred million of them, that was at the last Census, which was taken on Confuscious 10th birthday. Next to poor people they breed faster than any other race. Lots of them cant talk to each other, which is no great handicap, for they probably wouldent have anything to say of interest. In that way they are civilized. They figure that there is enough Chinamen alive today that if they come to Los Angeles, and each bought a lot, that it would almost take up the amount that is sub-divided now. We send many Missionaries there. They go through Chicago on their way out. Missionaries teach em not only how to serve the Lord but run a Ford Car. Then the American Agent sells em one. You take religion backed up by Commerce and its awful hard for a heathen to overcome.

They are getting more civilized though all the time. They are not only learning how to use opium from us, but they are learning how to sell it to us. We control the Automobile Industry of the entire world, which kills off more people in one year than the Opium Industry in ten. But they are ambitious, and are doing their best to catch us.

There has been an awful lot of internal dissension in China. There has been a gang up in the North in Manchuria, that have kinder compared to our Democrats down south. They have been trying to get in and see what the shooting was all about. They are headed by some fellow called Chang. He is kinder the Al Smith of the Prairies.

England has been awful nice to them and helped em run their business even more than we have, if that is possible. There is one town called Shanghai that the Chinese were running it so un-English that the English had to go right in and to the trouble of taking over the whole thing, and now a Chinaman has to come in on a Passport. English Gunboats are so far up the Chinese Rivers that it takes Chinese Guides to bring em back down. If a Chinese Gunboat ever got in Radio hearing from Liverpool it would bring on International complications. When a problem comes up in China and the Chinese are in doubt as to what to do, why England tells em.

Yet through all this they have lived and existed and raised more children than an Englishman or an American could even count. They have taught more love and instilled more respect in their families for each other, than we even have for the law. Now Russia kinder wants to jump on em, for they figure a war would just about give them enough advertising that it would get them recognized. China hasent done anything to em. Thats what makes Russia sore at them is because they have given em no reasons to fight.

A war either makes or breaks a Nation, so you always got a fifty-fifty break. But I think since Russia got so hostile, that they have kinder counted China. Then too they have figured that its a long way to go for the eggs. That Trans-siberian railway looks all right on a map, but you try to ferry an Army across it, and its like getting across Fifth Avenue. But it wasent so much that as it was that the other Nations just dident hardly see their way clear what they would get out of it so the war had no outside boosting. You know you cant get a war in a minute. It takes years of hard boosting and planning and scheming and a lot more arrangements than you would at first think. Did you ever read Lord Grey's books, and all the other Diplomats ones too? Why there was a time there before the World war that it looked like it would fall through. So China and Russia will fight, dont forget that but not till the Nations that are not in it decide that they should.

Dr. R. E. Lewis, Y. M. C. A. Founder In Shanghai, Guest At Pan-Pacific Tiffin

Dr. R. E. Lewis, original founder of the Y.M.C.A. in Shanghai 30 years ago, was the guest of honor at a tiffin given by the Pan-Pacific Association at the Cathay Hotel last Friday. The meeting was presided over by Wong Kok-shan.

Dr. Lewis spoke of the interest American educators are taking in helping in the development of the international mind. The school has a most important function in this, he said. He also alluded to the power of the church in creating the right thought of understanding and the power of the press in building up public opinion to create international good-will. The attitude of big business is for a strong and selfrespecting government in China, he declared, adding that the attitude of governments toward the Far Eastern question is becoming more friendly. In his opinion public opinion is leading the governments, in their relations to China, to take a broader and more humanitarian view.

Following Dr. Lewis' speech Archibald Rose, a director of the B.A.T. and Chartered Bank in London, spoke a few words.

Dr. Hu Shih Resigns; Will Lecture at Chicago and Yale Universities

Dr. Hu Shih, famous Chinese scholar and philosopher, has resigned as president of the China National Institute at Woosung and will leave shortly for America to lecture at Chicago and Yale Universities. Dr. Ma Chun-wu, former Civil Governor of Kwangsi, will succeed Dr. Hu.

Dr. Hu, described as the father of the Chinese literary renaissance movement, holds degrees from Cornell and Columbia Universities. It was while at the latter school that he developed his radical reform of Chinese literature, and a series of articles which he wrote contained suggestions culminating in the "literary revolution." Dr. Hu was also the first to write poetry in the spoken language.

Since his return from America he has been closely identified with education in China. In 1926 he served as one of the three Chinese members to the British Boxer Indemnity Commission.

Former China Resident Asks To Be Repatriated In U. S.

According to a *United Press* dispatch from San Francisco February 7. Mrs. Frederick Edmonson, formerly of Shangha i has applied for repatriation. Mrs. Edmonson lost her U. S. citizenship when she married Mr. Edmonson, a Briton, under the old laws.

A seven-year-old son complicates the situation since he must be given the benefit of a special ruling to reside in the United States in the event of his mother winning her appeal.

Heroin Certificate Issued by Former Chinese Minister

At a meeting of the League of Nations Advisory Committee on the opium traffic held at Geneva beginning of this month, Woo Kai-seng mentioned with regard to an unsuccessful attempt which had been made to import four tons of heroin into China in 1928, that the certificate to import same had been issued by a former Minister at Peking, but the Nanking government had decided to treat all these certificates as illegal and forbid their circulation.

A French and German View of China

The following translations of two articles pertaining to China, written by a Frenchman and a German, both newspaper correspondents, appeared in the Living Age, an American magazine.

Three Picturesque Ports

BY MAURICE LARROUY

(Le Temps, Paris Semi-Official Daily)

Much has been written about the wealth of China, and about its coal and minerals, its soy beans, its rich soil, and its tea, and much has also been written about the great reservoir of human labor it contains. For China's latent wealth is so enormous that it cannot be put into figures. Who can say how rich China might be? But, on the other hand, whose imagination is capable of describing the poverty of China? To anyone who knows China, this is the most striking aspect of the country. The ragged, faded blue jackets of the coolies are full of holes through which the yellow skin of the wearer glistens. No one can forget the men who carry sedan chairs up the mountains, for their legs are swollen with varicose veins. Dozens of people sleep, eat, and work in each narrow room of the crooked little houses. Women and mangy, starved dogs search for rubbish on the banks of the big rivers and canals when the water in them has fallen low, and during the hot nights of summer the bodies of sleeping men crowd the narrow streets.

Behind all this is the sinister Chinese climate. Northwestern China consists of vast deserts, in many of which no rain has fallen for four years. Other districts have been subjected to grievous floods, and all parts of the land are constantly falling prey to plagues of grasshoppers that devour every growing thing. Millions of people have died of hunger in recent years. Thousands of little girls have been bought and sold, for prices ranging between four and sixty marks apiece. Cannibalism presents a temptation that these famished people are not always able to resist. In China one understands for the first time how splendid and gentle a thing nature is in Central Europe.

Even in those provinces where bad harvests seldom occur, extreme poverty prevails. Sums of money that seem to us ridiculously small are able to nourish whole families. Even in Shanghai, the most expensive place in China, a workman can feed himself on ten or twelve marks a month, and a family needs much less than that per head. In the interior, an agricultural laborer often lives on one or two marks a month. The Shanghai workman spends about four marks a month for clothes, while the peasent needs but four marks a year. The coolies maintain life at the lowest possible level, a level that has sunk still lower in recent years, for, although wages have risen, prices have gone up even higher. In short, modern China is in an unparalleled condition of pauperization.

But the soul of the Chinese people has reacted to all this in an entirely new fashion, because the growing poverty has been accompanied by an increasing demand for certain commodities—the cheap kerosene lamps of the Standard Oil Company, the coveted cigarettes of the British-American Tobacco Company, imported cotton goods from Japan and Lancashire, up-to-date stockings, the European hat. The people want all kinds of novelties that a few dollars can buy, and, in consequence, the traditional Chinese attitude of resignation no longer remains possible.

For poverty and privation are no longer endured as they used to be. China's increasing consciousness of her misery has brought about unexpected results, and all the ancient social structure of the country has changed. The big family is breaking up, for the father or son of the family can no longer support a great number of relatives and hence they must depart to places where employment can be found. This change is not due to a new philosophy of life; it is the result of rising prices and the desire for new goods and new experiences, and particularly an eagerness for novelty, which has become the outstanding phenomenon of modern China. And with the disappearance of the big family has come the end of the support which it could lend its members; there is nobody to help the unemployed during hard times. The increasingly insistent demand for a system of state insurance is due not only to a desire to imitate Western methods, but to the realization that the individual is becoming more and more helpless in his fight for existence.

One thing is particularly noticeable. The change in the social structure has so far exerted but little influence on economic thought. People merely consider the problem of consuming and distributing certain goods. The question of producing new goods does not arise. Only a very few people realize that certain psychological and practical changes could make China a rich country, while everyone knows, and hopes, that some lucky chance may enable him to make money either in the form of bribery or perhaps as a result of the constant state of civil war. For the so-called civil war is looked upon purely as an opportunity for making money. The victorious general bleeds the business and industry of the country, while the soldier plunders and robs. When three factions are engaged in a struggle, one of them maintains its neutrality until it can sell out to whichever of the other two parties will pay the higher price. If the soldier gets no chance to plunder, he mutinies, and money is required to 'suppress' the mutiny. Then, too, there is the graft of providing army equipment, and the profit to be made from importing armaments from abroad.

The activities of the Chinese people are producing interesting effects on China's economic relations with the outer world. At the present moment, these relations are not of great significance, for China is neither as important a market nor as important a producing country as her size and population entitle her to be. Capital is lacking, and also any serious desire to make the country's potential wealth useful. And here we face the problem that interests the American adviser to the Chinese Government so intensely. How can the technical and economic cleavage between China and the modern world be spanned? To put the matter in practical terms, how can China be provided with the loans she needs, and, at the same time, how can we be sure that these loans will be turned to productive use? One may even ask whether economic co-operation between China and the outer world is possible at all. It presents a problem complicated by two fears: the foreigner's fear that he will lose his money, and the fear of the Chinese that he will lose his independence.

China's Poverty and Potential Wealth

BY DR. L. VON UNGERN-STERNBERG

(Berliner Tageblatt, German Liberal Daily)

THERE ARE SEVERAL CHINAS. It would be impossible to apply to this immense territory the conception of a close-knit country which our European history has created. The distant provinces of Mongolia and Tibet form almost independent units. Politically and geographically, they are attached only by arbitrary bonds to the nation, whose chief activity is concentrated in the twenty-one provinces. And these provinces, in turn, constitute roughly the three Chinas of the North, the Centre, and the South, grouped respectively around three great rivers, the Hwang-ho, the Yangtze-kiang, the Si-kiang.

These arteries of traffic, together with their tributaries and canals, still constitute after many long centuries the only sure means of communication for the four hundred million inhabitants; indeed, in no other country do the waterways possess such importance. The cities situated at their outlets are not mere seaports, as is the case in France; they also provide a market place for all imports and exports. They form a caravansary for an immense floating population, in the literal sense, for the sampan and the junk are the only means of transportation here.

The many-armed river of Canton, metropolis of the South, is the scene of prodigious activity. Boats aligned like houses, separated by alleys and boulevards of water, form a mobile, crowded city where artisans of every trade, both maritime and industrial, are swarming. The tinman and the basket maker, the worker in metal, stone, and ivory, the weaver and the potter are born, work, and die on the boats of Canton, which, at certain seasons, go up as far as the mountain country or penetrate the heart of the rice fields. The worker must travel in order to ply his trade, which he practises during his leisurely trips, while his children row and his wife steers. He sells his products where he can, but always he returns to Canton.

The town itself consists of a huge conglomeration of buildings running parallel to the floating city. Big merchants, wholesalers in silk and rice, agents for tea and precious woods carry on a stupendous business with the four corners of the

earth, for every country is buying more and more of the excellent products of these fertile provinces. The lofty, gaily painted houses, the magnificent banners that serve as advertisements and that give the streets the air of being decked with flags bear witness to the prosperity of the city. Wares are piled high in many baskets. A torrent of pedestrians and jinrickshas pours through the macadamized avenues and the twisting lanes, especially at night. The people are fat and satisfied—their smile symbolizes the ease and good humor of the South. They work hard and enjoy themselves even more strenuously in the innumerable restaurants, tea-room cabarets, gaming houses, theatres, movies, and concerts, which twinkle at night with every color and design that electricity can achieve. For the Chinese is never stingy with light. He places one everywhere, even where he does not work, or does not even see it. And he never puts out a light, because it not only shines for his convenience or his pleasure, but is a manifestation of his pomp.

This illumination is splendid to look upon. Our Western artists compose their lighting displays on a very meagre scale, a result, no doubt, of the sober lines of our alphabet, our painting and sculpture. The Chinese is not restrained by any such economy. Each character of his writing is itself a work of art. The announcement of a product, a social cause, or even a mere name at once becomes a charming frieze. The pale, pearly sky of Canton seems to be hung with many-colored bulbs and with long, illuminated tubes. The brightest of them advertise theatres and hotels, but from the terrace of the European concession, where I am awaiting sleep, their glow seems to symbolize age-old China, prompt to assimilate our discoveries yet pursuing its own ideals.

Macao

This is like some Mediterranean or Andalusian shore The sycamore and the beautiful pagoda tree are silhouetted darkly against the colored rocks. The waves, no longer colored with the mud of the delta, shine with translucent colors. White and stubby, the lighthouse dominates the jagged skyline. It is the first one ever built in China. Opposite it a fine house, also white, serves as a bishopric, the first to be installed in the Far East. In a small, peaceful garden a rocky arch shelters the bust of Camoens, the first of our voyaging poets.

Macao is the last vestige of that immeasurable empire which Magellan, the Vascos, the Albuquerques and Cabrals claimed for Portugal. From Africa to Japan these infinitely daring people settled every point where huge cities thrive today. They feared neither failure nor the dangers of first contacts with the unknown. They introduced Western customs beliefs, and languages. Everywhere the solidly stamped imprint of this sea-faring race confronts the traveler. But Portugal overestimated her strength. The poverty of her people prevented her from gathering the fruits of the widely flung seed and this colonial colossus crumbled away, until now only a few bits of her vanished empire remain. And Macao is one of the most touching and most charming relics of a departed grandeur.

Its low dwellings, tinted green, blue, or pale rose, inspire the same sweet melancholy as the things of one's native land and of the past. It is a seventeenth-century settlement, perhaps a sixteenth-century one. The dwellings look new. The winding streets, paved firmly with pebbles, have echoed to the bells of mules and the prancing of plumed steeds, and the strong chins, the flashing glances of certain half-breeds are the only remaining heritage of some distant ancestor, some Estremadura mountaineer or Douro boatman.

Hongkong

All sorts of ships mingle in the waters of Hongkong. From pictures in the dictionary, we recognize the classical ones, from the transoceanic steamboat to the squat trawler, from the noble three-master to the slim destroyer. Others are native to the Far East. There is the junk, with its low-lying hulk and high stern, rigged with sets of sails like the wings of a butterfly or a bat. Some of its sails open and fold like fans or window blinds. There is not a manoeuver, however bold or dangerous, which could stump these mariners, who have navigated the high seas or shot the rapids of rivers since their childhood. The sampans are propelled by men and women facing the bow and leaning on their oars like Venetian gondoliers or Mediterranean fishermen.

But besides this infinite variety of picturesque boats you see everything that can float. Even naval engineers or futurists could not conceive such droll, incongruous craft as those the industrious Chinese has invented for his pleasure, his wanderings, and his small tasks. One of them looks like a stew pot, another resembles a basket. A hollow tree trunk or three bamboos tied together is enough for the Chinese Triton, be he gamin or graybeard. He paddles about, constantly risking his life among the huge ships with their merciless propellers. When he capsizes, he comes up all snorts and grins, and with the aid of a bit of string or a few nails soon has his skiff frisking along again, as if nothing had happened.

This mixture of every nautical contrivance that science or instinct could evolve symbolizes Hongkong, for it is the meeting place of traffic from all over the world. The ignorance of the savage Polynesian, of the Philippine and Malayan merchant, contrasts with the activity and progress of the Chinese and of the Western races, and the boats that mingle at these crossroads reflect the stages of civilization which their owners have attained.

Advisor Makes Sharp Criticism of Shanghai-Nanking Railway

In a memorandum submitted to Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, during the week by John J. Mantell, Advisor to the Ministry, regarding the latter's inspection of the Nanking-Shanghai Railway and the Shanghai-Hankow-Ningpo Railway, the American railway expert stated the "railway affairs were being handled on a very improper business basis" and that there was an apparent "unnecessary waste of money."

"These railways have not been developed," Mr. Mantell continued in his report, "in the manner in which they should have been for economic administration, transportation and development of new business, particularly freight business, and establishment of rates to meet the conditions of traffic, or in other words, to some extent what the traffic will bear. The freight cars on the above railways have been seriously neglected in the matter of painting, and they are deteriorating rapidly by corrosion. There should be no excuse for a situation of this kind. With the great amount of labor and over-staffing which is evident, a small percentage of the cars can be released to go to the shops at Woosung, and at concentrating points for cars. These cars could easily be wire-brushed and given a coat of paint. There is a tremendous waste of coal on the part of firemen in stoking locomotives. The firemen have evidently never been instructed in scientific firing. The firemen, as well as some of the division superintendents, have no idea with regard to grate draft, fire door draft, etc. Scientific firing, combustion and burning of gases are not practiced. There is an estimated waste of from 15 or 20 per cent in fuel due to lack of proper practical instruction of firemen." Mr. Mantell also gave it as his opinion that the railroad rates are too high. Too high rates prevented the development of business. What would contribute more than all else, he said, to diminution of cost would be the adapting of the railways to new conditions of freight traffic, and the full utilization of the railways by securing additional traffic to the utmost. The method of creating rates on difference of cost of service he regarded as a fallacy.

Among the recommendations made by Mr. Mantell were the purchase of six locomotives of the Mountain Type and the appropriation of $280,000 for the strengthening of the railway bridges.

Woodhead's Paper Banned From Mails

The *Peking and Tientsin Times*, British newspaper published in Tientsin, was banned from the Chinese mails, according to a *Reuters* report from Tientsin on Feb. 8. The report stated the action had been taken by the Tientsin Kuomintang which had asked the Central Government at Nanking to support the action. According to the *Reuter* account the Kuomintang action was a sequel to a recent campaign conducted in Tientsin by the local branch of the Kuomintang, against exterritoriality, in which connection circulars were distributed allegedly attacking missionaries. The *Peking and Tientsin Times* published an editorial calling on Lu Tong-ping, director of the Kuomintang propaganda department to either support or retract the charges. This resulted in a denunciation of the British newspaper and an order for banning its circulation through the mails.

Although not mentioned in the *Reuter* report it was stated that another reason for the Kuomintang action was based on the publication and circulation by the British newspaper of an "illegal" calendar, which had been ordered suppressed by the Central Government. The British newspaper, not being bound by Chinese laws, published the old Chinese calendar and according to report urged its readers to purchase copies for presentation to their Chinese friends. The editor of the *Peking and Tientsin Times* is H. G. W. Woodhead, who has been the leading opponent of abolition of exterritoriality. He also opposed the rendition of the British concessions at Hankow and Kiukiang as well as the granting of tariff autonomy to China by the British Government.

Red Propaganda Among the Russian Whites

(From a Correspondent in North Manchuria)

The ancient dictum *divide et impera* has been adopted strictly by the Soviets. They have split the Russian emigrees into several groups hostile to one another. Peasants and factory workers, officials and professionals, clergy and semi-literate and illiterate young generation, scientists and green-horn students—all are set at dissension by the governing party. And the party, although itself baring seeds of a schism in its very heart, still manages to rule the people, basing its power chiefly on the parasitic elements of the population and variance among the classes.

When the Soviets occupied Manchuli, Hailar, and other centers on the western line of the C. E. R. they did not fail to put the dictum into practice. By befriending some, by terrorizing others, and by other ways known to them alone they succeeded in splitting the emigrants so that the latter by calumniating one another betrayed all the more or less active members of their organisation.

People arriving here from the district in the west of the Hingan Mountains say that the Soviet troops kept excellent order in the towns, which for about a month's time were occupied by them. It was reported that 16 men in Hailar and 450 in Manchuli were arrested by the Soviets and deported to the U.S.S.R. The insignificance of the former figure as compared to the latter is explained by the fact that nearly all the emigrants of Hailar left in time,and when the Soviets occupied the town it was half empty.

Manchuli Emigrants' Case Different

With the emigrants of Manchuli the case was different; as the railway communication was interrupted and the town was enveloped by the Soviet troops at the very outset of the attack nobody had any chance whatever to escape. It is said that the Soviet authorities intended to arrest only 50 men in Manchuli according to information given to them by their secret service agents, who had prepared beforehand a list of the men whom they held to be active members of the emigrant anti-soviet organisations. But when the 50 were arrested they, and some others at liberty, betrayed 400 emigrants more, who were also arrested and their property confiscated.

Excepting the arrest, and confiscation, the people of the occupied places were given very kind treatment by the Soviets. Immediately on occupying the towns they ordered the remaining shopkeepers there to open their shops. Cinemas, schools, hospitals, all the public establishments were opened, new employees having been employed instead of those who had fled. The Soviet commanding staff took control of fuel, flour, and of some other staple commodities in the towns and then gradually, in proportion to the needs, distributed them among the poor.

Arrange Charity Balls

While at Hailar the Soviets arranged a number of charity balls, the proceeds from which (amounting to $2,000) were deposited by them in a bank in favor of the Russian Emigrant School. Hearing that plague broke out among cattle in the Three River District they organized vaccination of the cattle and had other preventive measures taken. Their agents in the District and in the towns along the railway denounced the actions of the bands that perpetrated murder of the peaceful population in the District in October last saying that they were bandits, not regular troops, after they had committed the crime, were brought before the court marshal tried and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

Hardly any better results could be obtained through a policy other than that adopted by the Soviets. Their worst enemy, members of the anti-soviet organizations, were taken to Russia to be kept under custody. The hearts of emigrant masses remaining in Barga have been won by the Soviets through their doing good as described: so that the emigrants, in case a new similiar conflict arises, will not flee as they did during the recent one but will remain at their homes or, if they decide to do so, they will flee over to the soviet side.

Anxious to Return

The refugee emigrants now staying at Harbin have been very much impressed by the attitude of the Soviets towards the white Russians. Before the news about the behavior of the Soviets reached here the refugees had thought of returning to their homes with apprehension: but now as they have heard of what the Soviets did for their fellows in Barga they are anxious to return. And special refugee trains have already begun to carry the emigrants to their respective homes. Regarding the arrested and deported to the U.S.S.R. the emigrants say that it serves them right for they kept deceiving the masses throughout the past ten years by promising that they would lead them to Russia. The White Generals residing in Harbin, Peiping and Japan have lost whatever credit they had with the Russian emigrants in Manchuria.

From reliable sources it is reported that among the emigrants of the Three River District a strong movement, in favor of the Soviets is now in progress. Meetings are taking place in the villages at which resolutions are taken by the emigrants to apply in common to the Soviet Consulate in Hailar for the right of Soviet citizenship.

Manchuli, February 6, 1930.

C. C. Wu Cites U. S. Supreme Court Decision as Precedent

(Japan Advertiser, Feb. 2)

New York, January 9.—Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister to the United States, justified his Government's campaign to abolish extraterritorial rights by quoting from a United States Supreme Court decision which affected Chinese-American relations 40 years ago.

Addressing a meeting of the Government Club of New York, Dr. Wu, who was formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs in China and is his government's chief delegate to the League of Nations, first reviewed social, political, industrial and intellectual movements taking place in modern China.

After describing the recent decree issued by his Government Dr. Wu said that "immediately there was a great outcry that China had disregarded her treaties." He said that the same circumstances, involving extraterritoriality, arose in Turkey a few years ago and that "eventually treaties were made recognizing the abolition."

Supreme Court Decision

"In 1880," he continued, "China agreed by treaty that the United States might regulate, limit or suspend the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States, but might not absolutely prohibit it. In 1892 an act of Congress was contested as being in contravention of the treaty of 1880. The Supreme Court, in a decision upon the matter, said:

" 'The power of exclusion of foreigners being an incident of sovereignty belonging to the Government of the United States cannot be granted away or estrained on behalf of any one. * * *

" 'It is an accepted maxim of international law that every sovereign nation has the power, as inherent in sovereignty and essential to self-preservation, to forbid the entrance of foreigners within its dominions or to admit them only in such cases and upon such conditions as it may see fit to prescribe. * * *

" 'The provision of an act of Congress must be upheld by the courts even in contravention of express stipulations in an earlier treaty.'

The Other Way Round

"I have no intention of discussing immigration," Dr. Wu said, "or of giving an opinion on whether the precedent thus established was good or bad. I wish merely to call attention to facts. If, in the quotations I have made from the Supreme Court decision, 'China' is substituted for 'the United States' and 'jurisdiction over foreigners' China's attitude on extraterritoriality will be clear.

"The reason why we want to exercise jurisdiction over foreigners is because extraterritoriality is obsolete, because it was wrung from China eighty years ago when she was unable to defend herself, because it is obsolete and a hindrance to China's progress and advancement, because no other independent and sovereign nation tolerates it and because every sovereign nation desires the rights of its sovereignty.

"I am sure the American people recognize the force of these arguments set forth by China to regain her rights".

University of Amoy Is Important Educational Institution

The College of Education, University of Amoy, has issued a brochure giving the annual announcements for 1929-30. covering the 1929-30 term. The University was founded in April, 1921, through the munificence of Tan Kah-kee, formerly of Amoy, and at present resident in Singapore. The president is Lim Boon-keng, with high degrees from Edinburgh University. Since the founding of the University, there have been four batches of graduates from the College of Education, making a total of forty-nine. This number is distributed as follows:—In 1926 there were 28 graduates who received the degree of Bachelor of Education; in 1927, there were 9, and in 1928, there were 5, including one woman-student, the first of her sex to complete a full course of university studies at Amoy. In 1929, there were 7, one of whom being a woman graduate.

The graduates have all proved their mettle, whether as teachers or as administrators of education. The majority of the graduates are natives of Southern Fukien.

Another Nexus Between Siam and China

BY GEO. W. MISSEMER

Siam and China during the past few years have been frequently linked together in the day's news in connection with the problem of extraterritoriality, but there is another important link between the two countries, of an entirely different character, which deserves more attention than it has received. The problem of extraterritoriality in Siam, it will be remembered, was handled by the United States by entering into a treaty with Siam in 1920 which provided for the abolition of extraterritoriality—but with a sort of string attached to it; that is, although from the date the treaty was signed the Siamese courts took jurisdiction over the persons and property of Americans in that country, the United States retained the privilege for a period of five years of "evoking" any case which came before a Siamese court. By this was meant that if the United States felt that an American citizen was not getting a square deal before a Siamese judge it would order its diplomatic or consular agents to withdraw the case from the Siamese courts and try it under the laws of the United States before an American judge.

The question of extraterritoriality in China is at present, of course, very much up in the air. China, with Turkey as an example, has declared extraterritoriality abolished as from January 1 of this year. But the leading Powers have so far not accepted China's declaration as a *fait accompli*, but suggest that the abolition must be effected by gradual stages. In the end the procedure that was followed in Siam may be used, at least in part, in China.

"Fragrant Smoke" from China to Siam

But in this article, Siam is being linked with China in connection with a much more material subject. One hears a great deal about "hands across the sea," but as between Siam and China the medium is cigarette smoke. In Siam, as in China, and some other Oriental countries, the campaign against the dangerous narcotic of opium has resulted in a decrease in the use of the poisonous alkoloid and the almost universal popularization of the fragrant cigarette. The Chinese name for cigarettes is "fragrant tobacco."

The rise of the cigarette to popularity in China dates from the campaign against the importation of opium. China, and particularly Shanghai, has developed a cigarette industry of huge proportions.

The value of cigarettes manufactured in Shanghai and sent to other cities, mostly to other cities in China but also to a large extent abroad, amounts at present to a value of more than a hundred million taels annually! When cigarettes are imported into China—as they are from America annually to a value of from ten to fifteen million gold dollars a year—they are carefully *counted*, but when those manufactured in China are exported they are merely *weighed*. In other words imported cigarettes pay duty by *milles* (thousands), but exported cigarettes pay duty by *piculs* (133 lbs.) Incidentally it may be mentioned that in China's customs statistics, cigarettes are listed under "sundries," and peanuts and walnuts are listed as "fresh fruits."

Shortly following the May 30 incident, when there was a wave of militant patriotism rolling high in China, and particularly in Shanghai, there was a large boom in the formation of Chinese cigarette manufacturing companies, and the Chinese papers carried pages upon pages of advertisements, asking for patronage on the ground of patriotism. "Love your country cigarettes" was a popular slogan. For a few years these Chinese companies were very prosperous. The appeal to patriotism, while the wave continued to roll high, helped to make the Chinese business profitable. But with the course of time the cigarette smoking millions of Chinese began to judge their purchases with their noses and not with their minds, and recently when the exchange went against them, a great many of the Chinese companies had to go out of business.

When Will Cigarettes Go by Canal?

Siam has proven to be China's (and for all practical purposes this means Shanghai's) best customer. The business has doubled in three years, and in 1928—the last year for which the statistics are available—the export amounted to a wholesale value of the equivalent of more than a million and a half gold dollars. Just how many *piculs* that covered the writer has forgotten, but it would make an interesting calculation as to how many smokes that would provide for. At any rate Siamese citizens have a constant reminder from China before them.

Just while we have Siam in mind it may be mentioned that one of these years there is going to be a canal dug across the lower part of Siam, which is known as the Malay peninsula. Just pick up a map and observe how Singapore forms the neck of a bottle through which ships from Europe must pass in their journey to and from the Far East. Only hints of it are heard now and then, but there is good evidence to believe that locked way in the archives of Japan are complete plans for digging a canal across the lower part of Siam. Such a canal would shorten the distance from Europe to the East by several days, and what is more would deprive Singapore of its commanding position. At present ships to Europe must go way down to Singapore and then turn north again to get around the island of Sumatra. The British decision to go slow on the Singapore base will keep such plans in abeyance for the moment. But such a canal is bound to come in time, and China will be the principal country benefitted by it. Also it will enable the Siamese to get their cigarettes from China much more quickly than at present.

Directors Discuss Plans For Modern Sanatorium At Tsingtao

Plans for future work of the Tsingtao International Sanatorium were outlined to the press at a meeting of the board of directors given at the China United building last Saturday evening Messrs. C. Y. Chu, T. F. Soong and Dr. C. C. Tong were the hosts.

The erection of a modern sanitarium for tuberculosis patients at Laushan, 50 miles from Tsingtao, is one of the principal aims of the directors.

The move was started by C. Y. Chu who, after his return from Norway following an attack of tuberculosis, interested C. C. Tong of the Peking Union Medical Hospital and T. F. Soong, local Chinese lawyer. As a result a temporary sanatorium will be opened in April at which work will be carried on pending opening of the modern hospital at Laushan.

Annual Meeting of B. A. T. in London

The 27th annual general meeting of the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., was held in London, January 6. Sir Cunliffe-Owen, who presided, in his speech to the shareholders, stated that the accounts show a net profit for the year after deducting all charges and expenses and providing for income tax of £6,357,772, a decrease of £205,787.

This decrease in the net profit, he said, was not caused by a shrinkage in the actual profits of the Company or the Company's subsidiary and allied companies, but was a result of the amalgamation with the Tobacco Securities Trust Company, Ltd. The results for the year in nearly all parts of the world were very satisfactory, Sir Cunliffe-Owen said, due to the good management and efficiency of the boards of directors of the subsidiary and associated companies and the loyalty of their respective staffs. A final dividend of 1s.8d per share was declared.

Japanese Loans vis-a-vis Treaty Revision Negotiations

According to a *Shimbun Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo, February 9, the representatives of Mitsui & Co., Mitsubishi & Co., Okura & Co., Sumitomo & Co., Furukawa Electric Co., and the Far East Industrial Co., the Industrial Bank, First Bank, Bank of Chosen and Bank of Formosa all of which are interested in China loans, assembled at the Industrial Club February 8 and discussed the loans. Regarding this question, Mr. Kadono of Messrs. Okura & Co., is stated to have sought an understanding with the Japanese Foreign Office Authorities on behalf of the Japanese Consortium, and it would appear that the Japanese Foreign Office Authorities have consented to take up the question of loans together with the revision of the Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty.

Infant Daughter of Japanese Bank Cashier Murdered

The infant daughter of Mr. Kajiwara, cashier of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Shanghai, was stabbed to death in bed in the home of its parents in Dixwell road, February 9. The deed was committed by a Japanese young woman dressed in foreign clothes who had entered the premises in the afternoon, when both of the parents were in the house, but not in the same room as the child. A young Japanese dancing girl, who arrived several weeks ago from Dairen, was arrested and sent to Japan for trial. She is stated to have confessed.

The Soviet Triumph in Manchuria

BY E. U. BARUNG

Hailar, Jan. 22, 1930.

Following an agreement reached between the Mongols and the Chinese anthorities in Hailar the control over the Old section of Hailar passed over from the Mongols to the Chinese. The ceremony of the surrender took place on January 22, near the Chinese post office building, the neutral point between the Old and New sections of Hailar. A number of bodies of Chinese policemen and Mongolian guards came simultaneously to the point and after ceremonious mutual greetings the Mongolians withdrew and the Chinese policemen took their posts which they had occuped before the conflict.

10,000,000 Dollars Asked For

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Hailar applied to the Authorities of Hulunpuir District for a subsidy of $10,000,000 local currency, the money to be returned by the Chamber in five years without interest. The Chamber also petitioned to exempt the merchants for the current year from taxes imposed by the Authorities on goods handled by the merchants. If the subsidy and the tax facilitation are not granted, the Chinese merchants, who sustained great losses during the turbulent time of the recent conflict, declare themselves unable to reopen their business.

Hailar Hospital Out of Working Order

The Hailar hospital of the C.E.R. is not functioning. The two physicians who were in charge of the hospital are now at Chita, in Trans-Baikal, where they went voluntarily when the town was occupied by the Soviet troops in December last. One of the physicians, A. Dernoff by name, is rumored to have been appointed to a prominent political post in the U.S.S.R.

Dr. Velikung, Chief of the Medical Department of the C. E. R., gave orders to reopen the hospital as soon as possible. The hospital sustained great damage during the disturbances in Hailar, and is supposed to reopen in about two months.

General Blucher at Manchuli

During the time of the occupation of the part of the Western section of the C. E. R. by the Soviet troops Manchuli was the Headquarters of the Far Eastern forces of the U.S.S.R. General Blucher with his Staff stayed in passenger carriages that stood on tracks at the railway station in Manchuli. The division of the Soviet troops that occupied Hailar was commanded by a certain Vostretsoff, who prior to the Russian revolution was a blacksmith. During the revolution he was distinguished for bravery revealed by him in battles against the "Whites", and being promoted from rank to rank was put in command of the 5th Red-Banner Army, which he led in 1922 against the White Guards headed by General Deterix in the Maritime Province. Vostretsoff was awarded three degrees of the Red-Banner Order for the victories gained by the Army under his command.

Departure of the Soviet Troops From Manchuli

On December 23 the troops of the Far Eastern Army left Manchuli, which they occupied for a month's time. A grand parade was arranged at the time of departure of the troops, which turned out to be a perfect international meeting with the attendance of the Chinese, Jewish, Tartar, and Caucasian residents of the town, who accompanied the leaving troops giving many a cheer, and shouting: "Long live the Red Army, the U.S.S.R.!"

Abnormal Conditions Still Prevail on the C.E.R.

The Sovietization of C.E.R. is energetically continued by the new administration of the railway, which keeps discharging experienced Russian and Chinese workers, old servants of the railway, and replacing them by Chinese and Russian partisans of the communistic party, regardless of their fitness for the positions they fill. The old workers who still remain in their places, fearing that they may be discharged every moment, are out of working mood.

Men who formerly were soldiers and underwent training at the railway and sapper battalions of the Soviet army, are now employed as skilled workers at the mechanical workshops of the C.E.R. in Harbin and big stations along the railway line All these men are active members of the Soviet professional organisations.

125 teachers in Harbin and 142 in the centers along the railway line, all experienced schoolmen, well qualified for their profession, were discharged from the railway schools. Because these teachers were at their work during the conflict, they are now treated as traitors by the Soviets. Persons newly engaged in place of the discharged, not being well versed in teaching cannot cope properly with the task.

Manchuria Attracts English Capitalists

Rumors circulate among the commercial circles here that a number of British capitalists are making serious efforts for realizing solid business connections in Manchuria. A company with a special plan for trading in Manchuria was formed in England, which resolved to send a commission to make a thorough investigation of the Manchurian market.

A number of directors of another British concern possessing a capital of £5,000,000 visited recently Tsitsihar, Harbin, and went to Mukden, where, it is supposed, they are still staying.

The Soviets May Russify Barga

Prior to the conflict the Chinese population in Barga was chiefly found in the towns along the C. E. R. line, and at the places in the border region along the Argun river. When the Soviets launched their offensive nearly all the Chinese population left their homes for safer places to the East of the Hingan Range. There were about 20,000 Chinese in Hailar who lived largely in the so-called Old Town of Hailar. Now this section of the town is lying in ruins; it suffered from fires that took place at the time of the evacuation of the town by the Chinese troops; about 150 houses were destroyed by the fires. The Chinese merchants that inhabited the border region along the Argun were driven out of their villages by the Soviet detachments which several times invaded the region at the beginning of the conflicti.

There is no likelihood that these merchants, after they were terrorized and robbed of their goods, will return to their places in the region. The unsettled relations between the Mongols and the Chinese is also a check on the return of the Chinese population to the Barga district. The Chinese shop keepers who for some reason or other failed to leave their homes in Barga, and stay now, for fear of a conflict between the Mongols and the Chinese are too wary to supply themselves with fresh lots of merchandise, although there is a great demand for products of common necessity.

If Barga gets its autonomy and falls under the influence of the Soviets the trade and industry of the country will be organized after the system they have organized in Halha, Outer Mongolia, with result that enterprises belonging to Chinese private individuals will die their natural death, and the Chinese trading class will thus be caused to quit the country. Only Chinese artisans and vegetable growers—the former being indispensable to the Mongols, and the latter to Russian townspeople: Soviet officials, railway servants, etc. will remain, if the change of situation in the country in connection with realization of autonomy will allow them to carry on with their work. Thus, for the reasons as shown above, the number of the Chinese population in Barga will decline to an absolute insignificancy.

Russian Population Increased

According to V. Koramaso the Mongolian populations of Barga amounts to only 32,000 nomadic tribesmen. They are scattered over the vast steppes and woodlands of the country and have a very primitive civil organization. Their number is supposed to be on the decrease. The tribe of the Oloets, for instance, is almost on the verge of extinction amounting now only to 500 people.

The Russian population in Barga is on a steady increase. The birth rate roughly estimated by a private observer amounts to 2.3 per cent. Single Russians and whole families keep coming as refugees from Trans-Baikal and Amur Provinces, and settling down in the country. Discharged railway workers and those resigning their places voluntarily also remain in the country, other Russians being brought from the U.S.S.R. to fill their places on the railway.

If autonomy should be obtained by the Mongols and the situation changes so as to influence adversely the number of the Chinese population in Barga, the Russian population, even if it be left to its natural growth, will soon become predominant in the country; and if, in addition, some efforts for colonizing the country are made by the Soviet authorities, the process of Russification of Barga will go at a very fast pace.

How Soviets Profit from Recent Conflict

(Special Harbin Correspondence)

The Soviet people after the return of their administration to the railway feel themselves perfect lords of the situation here. The change in the mutual relations of the Chinese and the Russians may be easily noticed everywhere: in the street, in the busses, in the tramcars, etc. Now it is the Russian who raises his voice in case a misunderstanding arises between him and his Chinese partner, and it is the Chinese who is silent and compliant. The influence of the events that took place along the line of the Sino-Russian border during the conflict is wonderful. The Chinese seem to be cowed. It was almost a custom here that the Chinese soldiers drove fare free in the autobusses prior to the conflict; there were cases when they practically filled the busses leaving no room for the paying passengers which was, of course, detrimental to the buss owners. Now cases can often be seen when the conductor of a buss pushes the wishing-to-drive soldiers away from the door of the buss. The soldiers show their protest only by the anger depicted on their faces, and by uttering words appropriate to the occasion, but keep passive, and obedient.

It is said that about one thousand Chinese railway employees have been dismissed since the Soviets returned to the office on the railway. Many of the dismissed were old workers on the railway. Excepting the employees that are to be dismissed in accordance with one of the articles of the Habarovsk protocol, many Russians that took the Chinese citizenship and even Soviet citizens are being gradually banished from the railway. It is rumored that 500 men will shortly be brought from Soviet Russia to be put in the places of the discharged. 14 persons appointed to fill positions on the railway came by the passenger train which arrived here for the first time after the conflict, from Maritime Province.

Thus the Soviets by discharging the politically unreliable and by bringing from the U.S.S.R. and appointing fully reliable people to the positions on the railway strengthen their influence and their position in Manchuria.

Japanese Change Their Attitude Towards White Russians

Some of the local representatives of the foreign Powers are said to be surprised and puzzled by the energetic and decisive actions of the Soviets, the Japanese being alarmed most.

It was a general opinion here that as soon as the Soviet troops would enter the territory of Manchuria the Japanese by the consent of China would take effective measures to help the Chinese to cancel the Soviet influence in Manchuria. But at the moment—when the Soviets repeatedly invaded the Chinese territory and when the time was ripe for the Japanese to interfere, the Chinese, it was then rumored, unexpectedly to the Japanese withdrew their consent. And it is supposed by the local "home-made" politicians that this turn of matters was the reason for Saburi, the late Japanese Minister to China, committing suicide.

Now there is a marked change in the attitude of the Japanese towards the White Russian emigrants in Manchuria.

While the numerous Charitable Organisations of Harbin, regardless of nationality and creed, joined their efforts in rendering relief to the refugees when they began to appear in Harbin, no part whatever was taken by the Japanese in the relief work. And only now when about a month and a half has elapsed since the refugees arrived in Harbin the Japanese begin to donate in behalf of the refugees. The following sums of money were donated by the Japanese organisations a couple of days ago: 5000 yen by the S.M.R., $5000, local currency, by the local department of the Japanese Red Cross, and 500 yen by the Harbin Japanese community. The Japanese Vice-Consul at Harbin placed his quarters, situated at Machiacow, at the disposal of the Refugee Charitable Organisations, himself moving out to a hotel. It may be, of course that the mere charitable feeling underlies this sudden movement; but as this feeling has been displayed after a considerable delay the movement may be supposed to mean something more—befriending the White Russians. And if this is the case it may be concluded that Japan, in case a new conflict arises, prepares to take some decisive steps to check the Bolshevist drive in Manchuria.

Hardships of the White Russian Emigrants Increase

The White Russian emigrants live through a hard time, indeed. The recent Sino-Russian dispute and the disturbance connected with the dispute dealt a very heavy blow on the emigrants. Quite a number of families lost their active members, many of them lost their property, all of them were terrorized.

Now all the Russian emigrants have another sorrow to get through: the subsidy that was hitherto given to the emigrant schools by the Educational Department is now almost all withdrawn, and the schools will hardly be able to continue their functions. The subsidy to the Hailar Russian Middle School, at which about 500 children were educated, from $11,000 was reduced to the insignificant amount of $900 a year. The subsidy to the Manchouli School which amounted to $20,000 a year is withdrawn altogether. And so is the case with all the other emigrant schools in the country. If the schools on account of the lack of means will not be able to exist—which is most probable—the emigrants will not be able to give their children any education, unless they take Soviet citizenship, for only the children of Soviet citizens can be admitted to the Soviet schools here.

German Colonists Flee from U. S. S. R.

Thousands of German colonists who together with the Russian people had fallen victims to the Soviet regime are leaving their homes in the U.S.S.R. and fleeing to Germany, Canada, and Argentine.

The forefathers of these colonists came to Russia in the 17th century during the destructve wars then raging in Central Europe. The settlements of the German colonists in Russia were founded in Siberia, in the regions gravitating to the Volga river, and the Ural Range, in the Crimea, and in the Ukraine. All the colonists were well-to-do people under the Tsarist regime in Russia. During the World war the author of this visited some of the colonist villages in the South of Russia. It was a joy to see the flourishing villages, and to watch the healthy industrious villagers and their economical attainment. Now when the present communistic government in Russia with its system of ruling the people has brought destruction upon all the numerous races in the country, the German colonists, being no exception, are impoverished, have lost their health, and found themselves facing the danger of losing their very lives through privations arising out of their utter poverty. To find a remedy they decided to flee, some of them not definitely knowing where to but with the only thought to quit as soon as possible the worst governed country in the world.

A letter from Riga, through which town trains of the refugee-colonists pass on their way to Germany, describes the arrival at Riga of one of the trains, as follows:

"Loaves of bread piled up on the platfrom, cooks bustling about field kitchens brought to the railway station specially for the occasion, Litvian authorities, and representatives of the Red Cross, members of the Charitable Organisations, and a number of journalists wait for the train bringing the emigrants,

"The train arrives. Grown up people and children of various ages get out of the train—they are in a highly emaciated condition, look pale and weary—nearly all anemic, especially the children. The adults speak Russian, some of them perfectly, but most of the children speak German only. Among the emigrating colonists there are persons counting themselves to be the fifth generation of the Germans who made Russia their adopted country under the reign of the Russian Empress Catherine the Great. Their clothing is excedingly poor. No luggage worthy of the name is seen. In the U.S.S.R. they forsook land and houses that had been handed down from father to son through generations. They receive food supplied by the Charitable Organisations. The patroness-ladies pass some sweets and fruit around, paying attention to children mostly.

"After the meal the emigrants, gathering in a chorus, sing religious hymns. They thank God; they got out of the would-be-their-grave country, and think themselves safe now.

"Most of the emigrants of the party come from Slavgorodsk, in Siberia. They say that crowds of German colonists from different places of the U.S.S.R. gathered at the centers along Yaroslavskaya and Nizhegorodskaya railways, awaiting trains to resume their journey to Germany. The Mennonites moved first; the Lutherans followed them; and the Baptists are also on the point of emigrating. The emigrating flocks are led chiefly by their clergy.

"The Mennonites are under the auspices of Canada. The Lutherans are protected by Germany through its Consul at Moscow.

"The emigrants say that Armenians, Greeks, and Turks also do their best to find a way out of the U.S.S.R., and that many Russians would emigrate if they were allowed."

Government Powder Magazine Explodes

The government powder magazine at Nanking, located on a hill to the northwest of the city exploded about 2 o'clock on February 8. The magazine was completely wiped out and many buildings near by damaged.

The sound of the explosion was so terrific that the cities of Nanking and Hsiakuan were rocked and windows in many houses broken.

Standard Oil Company Opens Candle Plant at Pootung

Despite the fact that China is by far the world's best customer for kerosene—a product that finds little use in the United States at present owing to the almost universal use of electricity for lighting purposes, there is still a large demand in China for a still older form of illumination, namely candles. The demand for these candles was principally supplied in former years from a well known English house, which some years ago opened a candle factory in Shanghai.

In order to meet this demand the Standard Oil Company also established factories some years ago in Tientsin and Hankow, but these have not proved adequate to fill the demand for this ancient form of lighting, and therefore a new factory has been built at Pootung, opposite the Whangpoo from Shanghai. The building and equipment are of the latest pattern.

The design for the new plant is the work of E. H. Staber and the Operating Division of the Standard Oil Company, and includes many new innovations which are necessary for an efficient and scientific candle manufacturing factory.

The new Mei Foo factory built last year at Pootung, replacing the old factories at Tientsin and Hankow, started operations on December 29, 1929. Pictures of the new building appear below on this page, from which it will be observed that the construction is of the most up-to-date factory design, with ample window space, providing the maximum light and air possible.

One important innovation is the location of the mixing tanks on the ground floor whence the stock is pumped direct to the moulding machines on the top floor. The old, and now obsolete practice involving gravity flow to the moulding machines, necessitated an extra floor above as well as expensive heavy construction throughout in order to carry the great weight in the tanks at the top of the building.

Another innovation—at least as far as "Socony's" candle factory operations in the Far East are concerned—is represented in the method of obtaining steam for melting purposes. The old Tientsin and Hankow factories had their own independent steam plants, while the Pootuug factory utilizes exhaust steam exclusively from the new central power plant, thereby effecting a decided economy.

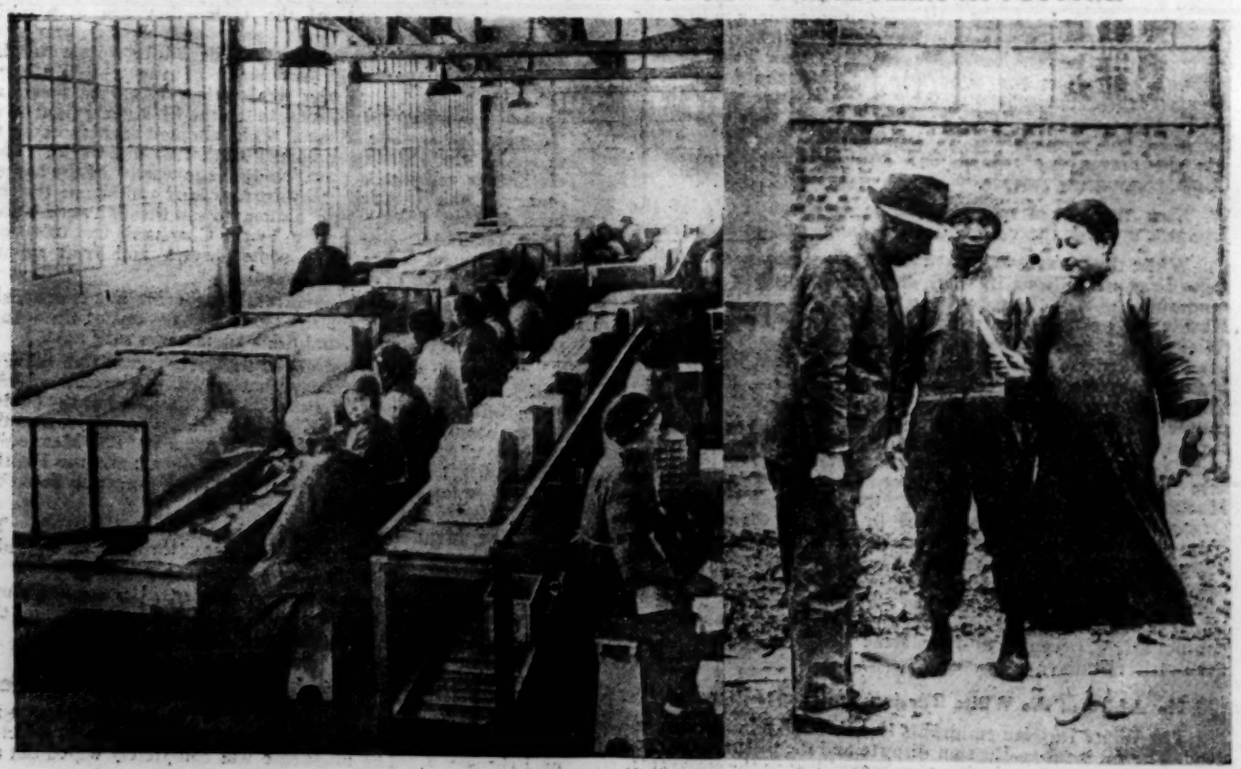
Centralization of tanks shortens pipelines, reduces radiation and simplifies control, operation and supervision. To reduce steam consumption to a minimum, all pipes and tanks are very effectively and efficiently insulated. The temperatures of waxes and mixtures of waxes and stearine are automatically controlled by thermo controlled valves. The use of well water will permit of an operating period of from 10 to 12 months per year versus 6 to 7 months either at Tientsin or Hankow. A very material reduction in the quantity of cooling water required for candle moulds is expected to result from the use of thermo-controlled valves.

Improvements in handling the finished product have also been provided by the inclusion of gravity roller conveyers which carry the filled boxes from the packing tables on the top floor to storage on the ground floor.

E. Lang, who was in charge of candle manufacture at Hankow last year, supervised the installation of the machinery and equipment and is also superintendent of the new factory.

A glance at the pictures below will show that the workers at this candle factory are of a high type and apparently very happy. The residents of Pootung, where sanitary conditions are generally very bad, highly appreciate the opportunity to work in such a modern and sanitary plant.

VIEWS TAKEN AT THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S NEW CANDLE PLANT AT POOTUNG.



Left.—The Packing Arrangements. (Note the conveyers which carry the boxes to the ground floor.)

Right.—One of the ladies of the packing department offers the first candle produced at Pootung for inspection by Superintendent Lang and Fitter Woo. Each of the seventy-five million candles which it is hoped to turn out this year will, according to the "Socony" staff, receive the same careful Sino-Scotch scrutiny.

Treay of Amity Between the Republic of China and the Hellenic Republic

The following is the text of the Treaty recently signed between China and Greece.

The Republic of China and the Hellenic Republic, animated by a desire to strengthen the bonds of amity by a Treaty which will facilitate the promotion of the economic and commercial relations of the two countries, and recognising that the application of the principles of equality and respect for territorial sovereignty is the only method to preserve good understanding between peoples, have appointed for this purpose as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

The Government of the Republic of China:

His Excellency Dr. Kao Lou, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of China at Paris;

The President of the Hellenic Republic:

His Excellency Mr. M. Politis, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Greece at Paris;

Who, having exchanged their full powers, have agreed upon the following provisions:

Article I. There shall be perpetual peace and everlasting amity between China and Greece as well as between their nationals.

Article II. It is agreed that the two High Contracting Parties shall have the right mutually to appoint and send duly accredited diplomatic agents who shall reciprocally enjoy, in the countries of their residence, the privileges and immunities which may be accorded to similer agents of other nations, according to the law of nations. The two High Contracting Parties shall have the right to appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents, who shall reside in the principal cities of the two countries where the residence of such foreign agents is permitted and shall be treated with due consideration and regard.

The Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular agents, prior to their assumption of office, shall obtain the customary exequatur issued by the Government of the country where they shall reside. The said Government may withdraw its exequatur upon showing good cause.

The two High Contracting Parties shall abstain from appointing merchants as Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls or Consular Agents, honorary Consuls being excepted.

Article III. The nationals of either High Contracting Party residing in the territory of the other, shall have the liberty, in conformity with the laws and regulations of the country, to buy, to sell, to travel and, in short, to engage in commerce or any other lawful undertaking in any locality where the nationals of any other nation may do so.

They are placed together with their persons and property, under the jurisdiction of local tribunals; they shall comply with the laws of the country where they reside; they shall not pay any impost, tax or contribution higher than those paid by the nationals of the country.

Article IV. The two High Contracting Parties recognise that all questions relative to customs matters shall be exclusively regulated by the internal legislation of each of them. However, no customs duty higher than those paid by the nationals of the country shall be levied upon the goods the produce or manufacture of either high Contracting party, which are imported or exported by their nationals.

Article V. In regard to questions which are not provided for in the present Treaty, the two High Contracting parties agree to apply the principles of equality and mutual respect for territorial sovereignty which constitute the basis of the present Treaty.

Article VI. The present Treaty is drawn up in two copies, in the Chinese, Greek and French languages. In case of any differeuce of interpretation, the French text shall be authoritative.

Article VII. The present Treaty shall be valid for a period of three years beginning from the day of its coming into force. If neither of the two parties denounces it six months before the expiration of the said period, it shall remain in force until it is denounced and shall cease to be operative only after the expiration of a period of six months from day of notification of such denunciation.

Article VIII. The present Treaty shall be ratified by the two High Contracting Parties in accordance with their respective legislation.

The ratifications shall be exchanged as soon as possible and the Treaty shall come into force on the day of such exchange.

Done at Paris on September 30, 1929.

(Signed) L. Kao
(Signed) M. Politis

Animal Calendary Cycle—Basis of Oriental Fortune-Telling

BY TOM WHITEBEAR

Besides the "official" chronology by the eras of the ruling emperors, the peoples of the Far East use the "Animal calendary cycle." This system is used not for counting time only, but serves also as the horoscope, predicting fates of peoples and countries.

The "small calendary cycle" embraces 12 years and each year received the name of one of the twelve animals: the mouse, the bull, the tiger, the rabbit, the dragon, the snake, the horse, the sheep, the monkey, the hen, the dog, the pig.

Special predictions referring to each of these years are made in connection with the denomination of the year; the year of the horse is different from the year of the pig and so on.

This cycle is not very often used because of its shortness. Besides counting of the names of the 12 animals within each cycle, there is the further necessary complication of counting the cycles themselves, the quantity of which is unlimited. The figures, in general, are not very popular in the Far East, that is why these "small cycles" quite similar in regard to the quantity and names of the animals are often mixed. And so, besides the small calendary cycle, there exists "a great calendary cycle," reckoned for 60 years, which while being complicated, is at the same time, not devoid of a certain wit.

In addition to the names of the above mentioned animals of which the primitive small cycle is composed, the "great cycle" has five "elements" wood, fire, earth, water and iron.

These elements are disposed so that every element corresponds with two adjoining animals. For instance wood suits the mouse and the bull, fire, the tiger and the rabbit. The right side of the element is called male, the left—female.

Thus, every year receives a more complicated, combined denomination. This denomination consists of the name of the animal and element, with designation of the male or female side.

"The Male Year of the Iron Horse"

In that way 1930 is called the male year of the iron horse, 1931, the female year of the iron sheep, 1932 the male year of the water monkey and so on.

On account of the fact that the whole cycle of 12 animals takes up 12 years and the whole cycle of the five elements occupies ten years,—during sixty years every year will have a different denomination and the coincidence will not be met; the years having similar denomination of the animals are distinguished by different names of the elements. Only after the period of 60 years, during which the names of the animals are repeated five times and the elements six times, are all possible variations exhausted and "the great cycle" starts again from the beginning.

This fundamental primary type of the "great cycle", is determined, as its adepts teach, according to fixed astrological laws and has two variations: a Chinese and a Mongolian, which brilliantly charachterize the specific psychology of these peoples.

Chinese, disposed to abstraction, replaced the names of the animals by 12 "earth's branches" and the elements by ten "sky's roots", which never took the form of intelligible pictures, but only very abstract Chinese characters.

The Mongols, who on the contrary, were inclined to materialize, have left without changes the names of the twelve animals. They substituted however for the five elements—ten colors, in the following order: the element of wood—by blue and light blue, the element of fire red and pink, the element of earth by yellow and yellowish, the element of iron by white and "light white", the element of water by black and gray.

The Male and Female Halves

The fundamental colors suit the male halves of the elements; the hemitones, the female halves. Thus the names of the years received a very plain and simple form. For instance, 1930, according to this variation, is called the year

of the white horse, 1931—the year of the light white sheep, 1932—is the year of the black monkey.

This calendary cycle is used not for counting years only, but for fortune telling too, which is very popular in China, Tibet and Mongolia. The Lamas, called "tsurukaischi" and also the Daos's monks devote themselves to fortune-telling and astrology. This honorable occupation is considered a good job, therefore "tsurukaichis" are very numerous in these countries.

There are three main kinds of predicting, founded on this calendary. The first kind refers to the disclosure of certain dangers threatening the client which depend on the date of his birth. The general characteristic of the client, his capacities and defects, the peculiarities of his genius under the sign of which he was born are also predicted. This genius is represented by one of the animals, suiting the year of his birth. These predictions often are very simple. If the person was born in the year of fire. he must fear the opposite element,- water, and the years connected with this opposite element will be unhappy for him.

Furthermore, the traditional traits of the animal, under the sign of which he was born, are considered as being the traits of the client's charachter. For instance, one who was born in the year of the rabbit, will be a coward, one who was born in the year of tiger will have a suitable furious temperament.

The second series of prognostics is somewhat strange for our European understanding. These soothsayers predict to their client how old his match-maker must be, on which year his mother-in-law was born. That can be explained by the fact that in the Orient faith in the soul's reassumption is very strong, and the fortune teller, clearing up the age of the mother-in-law of the client, had in prospect these connections.

If the man of whom it was predicted that he must marry a girl whose mother was born in the year of the blue hen, will neglect this prediction and marry a girl whose mother was born in the year of the red hound, for instance, that will bring him bad luck.

Predictions that Astonish

The third series of these predictions excites the greatest astonishment of every European; it consists of advices as to the best way to bury the client. After death one client must be buried as a mummy, another one, on the contrary, is not to be buried like that, but must be burnt, the third one must be put in water in a certain attitude, and so on. The soothsayer warns the client that all his relatives will have very bad luck if he is not buried properly.

The possibility of such predictions and the seriousness of them can not be understood by a European, their roots must be searched for in the depths of the Oriental psychology, which has had centuries of training in the ancient religions of Shamanism. Shamanism acknowledges as an immutable fact the existence of spirits, particularly ghosts, which often very intrusively and afflictively interfere in the living men, if the latter are not protected by the might and wisdom of the shamans, or by knowledge of mysterious laws enforced by these ghosts.

Therefore for a Mongol, Chinese or Tibetan, it is very important to know what will happen not only to his soul, but to his body, mysteriously connected with the world of hostile ghosts.

In China the first information discovered about the "animal calendary cycle" refers to the rule of the half-legendary emperor Guan Ti, who lived in the second century B.C. The "60 years calendary cycle" also refers to this same dynasty, and was invented, the legend tells, by a scientist, one Da Nao.

From ancient times and still today this calendary is very popular through out Asia. The names of the animals figuring in the calendar, vary in connection with local conditions. So, for instance, the Indian crocodile is converted into a dragon in China; in Mongolia a panther replaces the tiger, a cock is often substituted for a hen, a cow for the bull, a sheep for the ram. In Tibet, an elephant figures instead of a pig.

During the long history of the animal calendary cycle, primary animals were substituted by new ones, which were more common for the in habitants of a certain country.

Harbin. January 8, 1930.

1924		wood	blue	M		mouse	1864
1925		wood	light blue	F		bull	1865
1926		fire	red	M		tiger	1866
1927		fire	pink	F		rabbit	1867
1928		earth	yellow	M		dragon	1868
1929		earth	yellowish	F		snake	1869
1930		iron	white	M		horse	1870
1931		iron	light white	F		ram	1871
1932		water	black	M		monkey	1872
1933		water	gray	F		hen	1873
1934		wood	blue	M		dog	1874
1935		wood	light blue	F		pig	1875
1936		fire	red	M		mouse	1876
1937		fire	pink	F		bull	1877
1938		earth	yellow	M		tiger	1878
1939		earth	yellowish	F		rabbit	1879
1940		iron	white	M		dragon	1880
1941		iron	light white	F		snake	1881
1942		water	black	M		horse	1882
1942		water	gray	F		ram	1883
1943		wood	blue	M		monkey	1884
1944		wood	light blue	F		hen	1885
1945		fire	red	M		dog	1886
1946		fire	pink	F		pig	1887
1947		earth	yellow	M		mouse	1888
1948		earth	yellowish	F		bull	1889
1949		iron	white	M		tiger	1890
1949		iron	light white	F		rabbit	1891
1950		water	black	M		dragon	1892
1951		water	gray	F		snake	1893
1952		wood	blue	M		horse	1894
1953		wood	light blue	F		ram	1895
1954		fire	red	M		monkey	1896
1955		fire	pink	F		hen	1897
1956		earth	yellow	M		dog	1898
1957		earth	yellowish	F		pig	1899
1958		iron	white	M		mouse	1900
1959		iron	light white	F		bull	1901
1960		water	black	M		tiger	1902
1961		water	gray	F		rabbit	1903
1962		wood	blue	M		dragon	1904
1963		wood	light blue	F		snake	1905
1964		fire	red	M		horse	1906
1965		fire	pink	F		ram	1907
1966		earth	yellow	M		monkey	1908
1967		earth	yellowish	F		hen	1909
1968		iron	white	M		pig	1910
1969		iron	light white	F		mouse	1911
1970		water	black	M		bull	1912
1971		water	gray	F		tiger	1913
1972		wood	blue	M		rabbit	1914
1973		wood	light blue	F		dragon	1915
1974		fire	red	M		snake	1916
1975		fire	pink	F		snake	1917
1976		earth	yellow	M		[illegible]	1918
1977		earth	yellowish	F		[illegible]	1919
1978		iron	white	M		[illegible]	1920
1979		iron	light white	F		[illegible]	1921
1980		water	black	M		[illegible]	1922
1981		water	gray	F		[illegible]	1923
1982		wood	blue	M		[illegible]	1924
1983		wood	light blue	F		[illegible]	1925
1984		fire	red	M		[illegible]	1926

"Great 60 Years calendary cycle" after the scheme of the Russian ethnographer V. Ponosoff.

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A Solution of the Chinese Eastern Railway Conflict

BY C. C. WANG

CHINA has always considered that the wording and spirit of the agreements between Soviet Russia and China for the joint administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway purported to put the management on a fifty-fifty basis between the two parties. In spite of the erroneous impression which the coup of July 10, 1929, might have created, China's only purpose, so far as the railway is concerned, is to have the 1924 agreements carried out and respected both in letter and spirit. As the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the local authorities have repeatedly declared, China does not intend to possess the railway by seizure nor does she seek any preponderance of management. But she does believe that the 1924 agreement gives her a fifty percent voice in the interest and management of the railway, and that she will insist upon.

First let us look at the organization of the directorate of the railway. Under the 1920 agreement it was composed of five Chinese (including the president) and five Russians (including the vice-president). Some commentators seem to think that in the event of a tie vote the president had a casting vote in addition to his vote as a member of the board. This is a blurred impression, but it is a natural one, because, according to that agreement, the president did have two votes while the other nine members of the board had only one vote each. That extra vote of the president, however, was not intended to be, nor ever actually became, the *casting*, vote. For in another place of the same agreement it was provided that each decision of the board of directors must have seven votes in order to be effective. This "joker" made it impossible for the voting in the board of directors ever to reach a tie vote which would enable the president to utilize his extra vote. This is not such a complicated mathematical problem when we examine it closely. With ten members on the board and seven votes to pass any decision, the nearest tie-voting approaching the effective margin was five votes on each side. In that case the president's extra vote could break the tie but could not carry the decision, for his extra vote only brought the number of votes to six on one side and five on the other, which was just one vote less than necessary to be effective. Therefore, the president's extra vote had only a complimentary and numerical value instead of any *casting* force.

Arriving at an Agreement

As a matter of fact, it would appear that the four Russian members of the board usually voted as led by the Russian vice-president, while the Chinese members usually voted in the same way as the Chinese president. This was only natural under the circumstances. In actual practice the decisions of the board of directors under the 1920 agreement were usually arrived at by discussion or "negotiation" between the two sides. During my connection with the railway from January 1920 to October 1924, we seldom thought of calling for a formal vote in our meetings. We always endeavored to arrive at some conclusion upon each proposal by a thorough discussion of the pros and cons, and usually knew whether any question was to be acted upon or postponed for further consideration. Thus, practically all the decisions of the board during that period were unanimously approved by all the directors present at the particular meetings. Though it sometimes took considerably more time than one would expect, we seldom failed to arrive at some conclusion.

Now in regard to the two 1924 agreements. These agreements, which allowed for the same ratio of representation as did the 1920 agreements are silent on the point whether or not the president has a casting vote in case of a tie. We have already analyzed the way in which prior to 1924 the board of directors conducted its business. This system should still apply under the 1924 agreements. For in view of the fact that the regulations governing the working and administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway give the board of directors very extensive powers over the activities of the railway, and that all such powers have to be exercised through the president of the board, China, with her four directors in addition to the president, may certainly be considered to have a fifty percent responsibility over the railway.

It is sometimes said that since the board of auditors is composed of three Russians and only two Chinese, this would constitute a plain departure from the principle of parity, even though one of the two Chinese was to be chairman. On the face of it this is correct, for two Chinese members are certainly less than three Russians. Let us, however, look at the regulations governing the working of the board of auditors to discover the reason why China accepted this apparent departure from the principle of parity. The fact was that the regulations governing the working of that board stipulated that all decisions of the board must bear the signature of the chairman. Thus, no matter how many Russians there might be on the board, so long as the chairman is a Chinese, China's voice on that board cannot be less than fifty percent. This was the reason why China preferred to appoint only two members including the chairman, rather than three without the chairman.

Then there is the clause providing that the general manager was to be a Russian, with one Chinese and one Russian assistant manager. On the face of it, this arrangement might be taken as giving a certain margin of superiority to the Soviet. But we must consider the different branches of the railroad as a whole and not from any conclusions on any single phase or department. It may be pointed out at once that by this arrangement it was intended to balance the apparent margin of superiority which the "allotment," so to speak, of the first positions in the board of directors and board of control seemed to give China, so as to arrive at a proper balance of power between the two parties. Therefore, this article of the 1924 agreement stipulates that the manager and assistant managers shall be appointed by the board of directors—that is, candidates for these positions must be agreeable to both parties—and, what in more, "the rights and duties of the manager and assistant managers shall be defined by the board of directors." With the board of directors constituted as it was, the intention was that the "rights and duties of the manager and assistant managers" should be so defined as to have the whole organization properly balanced in accordance with the "principle of equal representation" between the two parties.

Points in the Agreement

It is also said that the agreement gives the Soviet a certain margin of superiority in the appointment of the department chiefs and assistant chiefs. The exact words of the two consecutive articles dealing with this point are:

Art. IV. The chiefs and assistant chiefs of the various departments of the railway shall be appointed by the board of directors. If the chief of department is a national of the Republic of China, the assistant chief of department shall be a national of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and if the chief of department is a national of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the assistant chief of department shall be a national of the Republic of China.

Art. V. The employment of persons in the various departments of the railway shall be in accordance with the principle of equal representation between the nations of the Republic of China and those of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

In this connection, we need only call attention to the fact that: 1, the stipulation concerning the chiefs and assistant chiefs of departments first mentions the nationals of China—and not those of the Soviet; and 2, the phrase, "employment of persons in the various departments," seems clear enough to cover persons of all grades, including the chiefs and assistant chiefs. If the interpretation of the two articles excluded the chiefs and assistant chiefs, then it would seem that China would have just as much right as, if not more than, the Soviet in claiming some margin of superiority, for the simple reason that the articles concerned mention the nationals of China first.

Concerning the main issue between China and the Soviet, it seems that oftentimes both parties are wrong. With the world's longest frontier between them, which cannot be guarded by force, China and Russia must realize that they must endeavor to be good neighbors. Little advantages and petty gains should never be allowed to enter into consideration in conducting their neighborly affairs. When their permanent interest is considered, they should at once realize that the Chinese Eastern Railway neither justifies nor is worthy of the present conflict. The only course to follow is to emulate the healthy example set by Canada and the United States.

To be precise: (1) the ghost of the Tsarist contract and Statutes of 1896 should be driven out of the body of the 1924 agreements by the immediate adoption of some clear and definite regulations governing the functions and working of the Board of Directors and the important executive officers of the railway; (2) a standing rule should be adopted for settling all disagreements between the two sides by arbitration; and (3) a railway expert of some neutral country should be selected by the board of directors as General Manager of the railway.

The fundamental principle of the 1924 agreements requires that the Chinese Eastern should be managed as a purely commercial enterprise, to be shared in equally by China and Russia. The only way to do that without interfering with the efficiency of the railway seems to be to take the management of the railway out of politics and place it in the hands of a neutral expert. Considering the temperaments of the Chinese and the Russians, and with the whole experience of the Chinese Eastern to guide us, we see that it would be extremely difficult to reach the desired object with either a Chinese or Russian as General Manager of the Railway, and it would therefore seem that the adoption of the "city manager" plan, as it has been introduced in American cities, is the only one likely to prevent the Chinese Eastern from getting into its old habits and once more becoming the center of a whirlpool of diplomatic squabbles.

Sun-Maid Raisins

Nature's Sweetment

Industrial Accidents in China

BY H. D. LAMSON

(Continued from February 1)

PART II

Case Study of 130 Individual Cases of Industrial Accident in China

The study made at Shanghai College referred to above included a detailed case study of 130 accidents in various of the 26 plants. Among these 130 cases there were fourteen deaths, representing 84,000 lost days; 28 cases of recorded permanent disability of some kind amounting to 46,400 days lost; and 87 cases of temporary disability accounting for 1,666 lost days; a total of lost days in these 130 cases of 132,066. The percentages for these 130 cases are as follows:-

Deaths	10.7%
Permanent Disabilities	21.5%
Temporary Disabilities	66.9%
Not stated	.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

Dr. Decker found that the permanent disability percentage of his cases for men only was 20%. In our series of 130 cases, all but nine are men. Our figure of 21.5 agrees rather closely with that of Decker. Since the figures of the latter did not include the lighter clinic cases, and since our cases do not include minor injuries on the whole, the two series are comparable. His figures were for just the one industry, cotton, however, and ours represent several industries.

The Type of Factory in Which the 130 Accident Cases Were Studied

Type of Plant	Male Cases	Female
Arsenals (2)	53	
Paper Factories (2)	22	
Iron Working or Moulding Shops	15	
Railroad Repair Shops	9	
Building Construction	5	
Shipbuilding	4	
Railroad Trainmen	3	
Cotton Mill	2	1
Rice Factory	2	1
Flour Mill	1	1
Silk Filature	1	3
Electric Equipment Mfg. Iron Pot Establishment	1	
Weaving Mill	1	1
Match Factory	1	1
	121	9

The average number of lost days per accident was as follows:- for death, of course, the constant figure of 6,000 days; for permanent injuries, 1,657 lost-days (using the United States scale of lost days for specified disabilities); and for temporary disabilities, 19 days. The types of permanent partial disability are as follows:-

Type of Permanent Disability	Cases
Loss of one eye	2
One or more fingers lost	8
One or more toes lost	5
One arm lost	3
Arm disabled—work impossible	5
Leg made lame through injury	5
Foot made lame through injury	1
Hand partially and permanently disabled	1

For the nine women, the average of lost days was only 5.4 each.

Extent of Industrial Accidents from Hospital Records

In 1928, students under the direction of the writer, made studies of hospital records, searching for data on industrial accidents. In the Yangtzepoo Hospital, Shanghai there were during 1927 a total of 256 cases recorded as such, of which 230 were males. In St. Luke's Hospital, Shanghai, where the records for 1928 were scrutinized, there were found 1,536 accident cases chargeable to occupation. This is an average of 128 cases per month from that hospital. Of these total cases, 1409 were males. These hospital records were brief and it was often difficult to tell exactly whether or not the accident was due to industrial causes. The general state of affairs is represented, however, by this large figure.

Type of Injury

The figures gathered from St. Luke's Hospital for 1928 showed the following types of injury for industrial accidents.

TYPE	NUMBER OF CASES
Laceration	884
Contusion	160
Simple fracture	98
Abrasion	64
Incised wound	58
Compound fracture	28
Concussion	18
Dislocation	5
Infection	1
Spraining	1
Not stated	219
TOTAL	1,536

Decker found 59% of his cases lacerations, 18% compound fractures, 5% simple fractures and 8% burns. Of the lacerations, 75% were infected. We have already pointed out the types of permanent disability resulting from our 130 case studies.

Location of Injuries Suffered in Industry

The St. Luke's records showed, in our study of them, that for the year 1928, the location of injuries was as follows:

Hands and arms	648	42%	42
Face and Head	458	30	16
Feet and Legs	260	17	31
Trunk	108	6	7
Not stated	62	5	4
TOTAL	1,536	100	100

Decker found for the cotton workers alone, "Among the women and children, nearly all of whom work at machines, a larger proportion of the wounds is confined to the upper extremity, that is, hands and arms. Ninety-five percent of the wounds are of the hand or just above. Many of the permanent disabilities in women and children come from disabled hands. It is most deplorable that the hand, which is so useful, especially to the textile worker, is the part of the body which is most often mangled. The great majority of compound fractures recorded were of the bones of the lower forearm or of the hand."

Analysis of Means of Injury, 130 Accident Cases in China

In the study referred to we have analyzed the means of injury into several classes. These are for all cases, whether fatal or non-fatal.

1.	Coming into contact with moving machinery		35
2.	Burns from Various sources		26
	A. Chemical explosion	1	
B.	Handling chemicals	15	
	C. Steam and hot water	3	
	D. Flame	3	
	E. Hot metal	4	
3.	Falling Object		25
	A. From crane or overhead machinery	5	
	B. From improper piling of goods	5	
	C. Miscellaneous falling objects	15	
4.	Handling Tools and Objects		17
	A. Objects dropped in handling	7	
	B. Sharp edges or points	5	
	C. Miscellaneous handling	5	
5.	Falls		16
	A. From buildings and scaffolds	6	
	B. Insecure footing	4	
	C. From ladders	3	
	D. Into openings	1	
	E. Miscellaneous falls	2	
6.	Contact with trains		4

7.	Action of Fellow Workers	6
	A. Hit by object carried by fellow workers	3
	B. Crushed by fellow worker's action	2
	C. Flying object from f. worker's tool	1
8.	Fainting, Died—perhaps poison gas	1
	TOTAL	130

One reason why burns take second place in this list is because of the presence in the 130 cases of 55 arsenal workers among whom most of the chemical burns occurred. The match industry also furnishes opportunity for burns from handling chemicals. In one case a match worker who was handling chemicals got some into his eye and lost the sight of that eye. Burns from chemicals occurring most often to hands and feet indicate the need of thick leather or other protection for hands, legs and feet so that when chemicals are spilled they will not eat into the skin.

Reasons for Considering Accident Conditions Bad in China

In addition to the small amount of material presented herein, there are a few observations which we can make relative to general industrial conditions in China as compared with the most forward industrial nations of the West. Conditions in China which would make for higher frequency and severity rates than for the United States, for instance, are:-

1. Absence of laws compelling application of safety devices to dangerous machinery.
2. Prevalence of old machinery in many plants, which was built before modern safety engineering made machines safer.
3. Absence of any safety movement to create sentiment for safety work.
4. Lack of factory discipline about handling machines.
6. Practice of workers getting substitutes themselves without much regard for knowledge and experience of that substitute.
7. Old buildings unfit for heavy modern machinery.
8. Lack of building laws and fire prevention requirements.
9. Conversion of residences into factories with inadequate exits.
10. Poor lighting for both night and day work.
11. Long hours inducing over-fatigue.
12. Lack of adequate understanding of the nature of the machine before beginning to work with it.
13. Lack of efficiency engineering and want of the spirit of precision.
14. Absence of physical and mental tests to decide whether a worker is fit for the job required.

Time of Day and Accident

There seem to be certain times of day when accidents are more frequent than others. These are associated with periods of fatigue, or periods when muscular adjustment is not yet accustomed to the rhythm of the machine. It is not the same for all industries. Some mills find that Monday morning after the Sunday off is a bad time, or just before or just after rest periods during the day or night. The cases we have for China are too few to permit us to draw definite conclusions. We may note, however, that accidents were reported as occurring as follows:-

Between 9 and 10 in the morning	13 cases
Between 2 and 3 in the afternoon	12 cases
Between 10 and 11 in the morning	11 cases
Between 4 and 5 in the afternoon	9 cases
Between 11 and 12 in the morning	6 cases
Between 3 and 4 in the afternoon	5 cases

Other cases were scattered, at various other times. The largest number of accidents seemed to occur in the mid-morning or mid-afternoon. Whether this is due to the tendency of those who report the accident to remember it as having occurred sometime in the morning or sometime in the afternoon, and so to assign an hour in the middle, we cannot say. Future studies will have to illumine the question for us in China. Special studies must be made in special industries where there are both day and night shifts, in order to compare accident rates for day and for night.

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In our hospital figures from St. Luke's the summer months of July and August had the highest number of accidents. July had 183 and August 166. The month next below was May, with 144. Experience in America in some plants has shown increased rates in summer, doubtless due to the heat and lack of proper ventilation. In the United States, the iron and steel industry found night accident rates to be 50% higher than day rates.

Fourteen Fatal Accidents

Of the fourteen fatal cases among these 130, five were in the iron moulding industry, three in arsenals, two in machine moulding and repairing, two in paper manufacturing, and one each in railway shops and shipbuilding. In the latter, the cause of death was the head of a heavy iron hammer which flew off the handle of a fellow-worker's hammer and struck the deceased in the head, when the two men were pounding a piece of hot iron. In the case of the railroad shop worker, a piece of iron plate fell from an overhead machine, probably a crane, as he was walking through the shop, crushing him, and resulting in his death. In the paper factory, one death was caused when the worker's hands were crushed in a paper press. In the other case, the worker was crushed by a piece of iron which fell in the process of erection, seemingly due to the carelessness of a fellow-worker. The two deaths in the machine moulding and repairing industry were caused, one through crushing by a machine part in process of erection, and the other through crushing between machines. In the arsenals, a coolie was killed by falling iron from an overhead crane, and another man died as a result of a fall from a building on which he was working, and the third, an inspector, walking along a railroad of the arsenal, was hit by a train from behind. In the iron moulding business, the deaths occurred as follows:- one was crushed by a large piece of iron when a chain broke; another was repairing a machine when it crashed down upon him; a third was talking to a fellow-worker when a power belt caught him and threw him to the ground; the fourth fell on a mould and was burned by the molten iron; the fifth fainted and died from unknown cause, possibly poison gas.

In all these fourteen fatalities it is difficult to fix responsibility because unless we are right in the plant and can see what happened, we are not qualified to allocate blame. In some cases where a chain breaks and a worker is crushed, the fault probably lies, not with the victim himself but with the plant through lack of proper inspection, or with a fellow-worker who has not fastened his load in the chain securely, or in carrying too heavy a load in the chain.

Age as a Factor in Accidents

It has been observed in the West that extreme youth is an important cause of industrial accidents. The other extreme of age would also be a hazard, due to slowing up of body reactions, loss of keenness of senses, and a lack of adaptability. We do not have figures for China showing proportion of injured from the different age groups in relation to the number employed in those age groups, hence we cannot make conclusive statements. In Decker's study, however, out of 374 industrial accident cases, 100, or 26.7 percent were to children under fifteen years of age. He estimated that the proportion of children to total workers in the district was about twenty percent. This would make the injury percentage for children then somewhat higher than the percentage of child workers to the whole number of laborers. Dr. Decker says of the dangers to the child worker, "The child, on the other hand, has little experience. He is not easily taught the dangers of machinery, and he quickly becomes fatigued. Therefore. as long as he works with machinery, the problem of keeping him from having an accident is a difficult one.... The average age of the 100 injured children was 12 years, the youngest child injured was 5 years old." (*China Medical Journal*, March 1924, p. 228-229). He found that three percent of the accidents to children resulted in death, and 29% of child accidents resulted in some permanent disability.

In our own series of 130 accidents, there was only one child laborer injured; hence we can draw no conclusions. The accidents by age-group distribution are presented as follows:

AGE GROUPS	NUMBER IN GROUP
10-19	3
20-29	61
30-39	41
40-49	18
50-59	5
Not stated	2
Total	130

Just what this table shows, cannot be definitely stated. On the surface it shows that the age group having the largest number of injuries is that of 20 to 29. As the age increases the injuries become fewer. Whether this means that the age 20-29 is the time of greatest hazard or simply that there are more workers in this age group and therefore a greater exposure, we do not know. In the West, this age group has the largest number of accidents; but we should have to know the total number of workers in industry for each of these groups studied before we could be sure of any conclusions. In the St. Luke's hospital study mentioned above, the average age for male injured workers was 26, while that for the female workers was slightly younger, between 24 and 25. Proportions for various age groups in the hospital study were not worked out.

There is one good reason why we may suspect that there is a real excess of injuries in the 20-29 age-group. This is that we know that accidents occur most frequently to workers who are new on the job. Inexperience with the machine or unawareness of the dangers to be looked out for tend to increase the hazard for new workers. Now the age-group 20-29 doubtless includes a large proportion of such new workers who have come into the cities seeking industrial opportunities. This would then tend to raise the accident rates for that age-group.

Length of Time Worked at Time of Accident: 130 Cases

LENGTH OF TIME	NUMBER OF CASES
Less than one year	35
One year, but less than two years	27
Two years but less than three years	19
Three years but less than four years	11
Four years but less than five years	4
Five years but less than six years	4
Six years but less than seven years	7
Seven years but less than eight years	2
Eight years but less than nine years	0
Nine years but less than ten years	1
Ten years but less than eleven years	2
Eleven years but less than twelve years	0
Twelve years but less than thirteen years	1
Not stated	17
	130

It will be noted that there is a definite downward trend with the increasing number of years worked in the plant, and that workers of only a few months experience on a job have by far the highest number. In China's industries there is a tremendous labor turnover. This is one reason for these low-age and short-term employment accidents. In one plant in the United States employing 4,000 men, which was studied by the writer, 86% of all accidents occurred to workers who had been in the company less than two years, and 76% of all accidents to employees who had worked there less than two months. In our series, 54.8% of the stated cases had worked less than two years, and 71.6% had worked less than three years.

(*To be continued*)

Japanese Newspapers Organize a "Council of Enquiry"

A Council of Inquiry of Far Eastern Affairs has been organized under the auspices of the *Osaka Mainichi* and the *Tokyo Nichi Nichi*, important dailies in Japan. Among its members are Viscount Kiyoura, a one time Premier of Japan, Count Uchida, one time Foreign Minister, and Baron Hayashi, former Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain. At a meeting at the Tokyo Kaikan on February 8 a resolution was adopted (according to a *Shimbun Rengo* dispatch) announcing the organization's determination to seek guarantees for the safet of traffic and communication by land and sea no matter whaty disturbances may occur in China.

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Grover Clark Gives Account of Famine Conditions in North-West China

Grover Clark, former editor of the *Peking Leader* and at present organizing director of the China International Famine Relief Commission, arrived in Shanghai recently, after visiting the famine districts of Shansi and Shensi in company with H. A. Miller, professor of Sociology in the State University of Ohio. Mr. Clark in an interview in the *North China Sunday News* (February 9) gave an account of conditions which he found in western Shansi and the districts near Sianfu, Shensi. Most of the trip was made by automobile, over 2,000 miles. At Tungkuan, Mr. Clark said, seventy-five per cent of the people looked so emaciated that they appeared ready to drop in the streets. The trip to Sianfu was like a nightmare. Bodies lay by the sides of the roads, starving people dragged themselves along with the dazed look which comes about when one has not had enough to eat for a long time. In Sianfu, during December alone, two per cent. of the population were picked up dead in the streets in the mornings, partly due to exposure and cold, because the temperature went 12 degrees below zero, but mainly because they had no food. In one corner, where the bodies of the dead are dumped, he saw a number of bodies; he saw between 25 and 30 human skulls thrown together, and also saw bones with flesh still on them as though parts had been chewed by dogs.

"Women and children are being sold; in fact; they were being given away to anybody who cared to take them or feed them. I had a number offered to me," said Mr. Clark. "Many children have been abandoned and many kiddies are to be seen all over the countryside with nobody to take care of them."

THE NATIVITY IN A CHINESE SETTING

The above is a photographic reproduction of an illustration issued in the form of a Christmas card by members of the staff of the Catholic University of Peiping, conducted under the auspices of the Benedictine Fathers. The secretary of the University stated that many requests had been received for copies of the picture, which represents the Nativity or Birth of Christ in a Chinese setting. The name of the artist whose signature appears in the lower left corner of the picture is Chen Chao.

Senator Swansen States American Policy on China

Senator Swansen made a statement in Washington, D. C., Feb. 4, as reported by the *United Press*, on extraterritoriality. He said: "The American position is that the United States not only demands that the Chinese Government establish competent courts to try cases in which Americans are involved, but that they also provide a sufficient number of these competent courts to handle business rapidly when they have been established. When the Chinese government has accomplished this, the American government is ready to surrender her extraterritoriality rights. Some important changes in the direction of moderning China's courts have recently been made. This development is highly commendable. But the number of such competent courts in China is still so small that turning over all cases affecting Americans in China to their jurisdiction would be a complete denial of justice to our countrymen. It might possibly be a year or more before a decision would be possible."

Committee Completes Arrangements for Washington Birthday Ball

The arrangements committee of the Washington Birthday Ball have announced that plans are nearing completion for this annual social event of the American community at the Majestic Hotel. From the large number of reservations already received it is predicted that the function this year will be even better attended than last year.

The committee has asked that reservations be sent in on or before February 12 in order to simplify their task. As in previous years the ballroom of the hotel will be decorated with American flags and banners and a large oil painting of George Washington belonging to the American Club will be placed in a prominent place.

The reception line will form at 9.45 p.m. and will include Consul-General and Mrs. Cunningham, Judge Milton D. Purdy and ether leading Americans.

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NANKING ROAD

Men and Events

The American Players will present *"Journey's End"* at the Embassy Theater, Shanghai, March 20, 21 and 22.

The new Chinese Minister to Cuba formally presented his credentials to President Machado at Havana Feberuary 11.

Norwood F. Allman, of the law firm of Fleming, Franklin & Allman, returned to Shanghai last week after an extended vacation in the United States.

Kenkichi Yoshizawa, former Japanese Minister to China, is shortly to be appointed Ambassador to France, according to a *Reuter* report from Tokyo on Feb. 10.

George S. Schloss, treasurer of the China Fibre Container Company, returned to Shanghai last week on the s. s. *President Lincoln*, after a visit to the United States.

John Earl Baker, former head of the American Red Cross in China, accompanied by his wife and children, has returned to China to resume his abode in this country.

James West, for seven years chief of the Washington staff of the *Associated Press*, has been appointed publicity director for the Republican National Committee.

B. W. Fleisher, publisher of the *Japan Advertiser*, and Mrs. Fleisher who are now in New York, are scheduled to return to Japan on the *Empress of Russia*, sailing from Vancouver on March 8.

A dinner dance for members and their friends was announced to be held at the Columbia Country Club on Friday, February 14, commencing at 8:30 p.m. Music was furnished by Chas. L. Fisher's Collegians, of the s.s. *"Belgenland"*.

J. F. Malone, representative of the Cobb, Gwinn Tobacco Company of Richmond, Va., who was operated on at the Country Hospital for appendicitis, has recovered and has returned to the American Club.

A telegram by the *United Press* from New York on Jan. 11 stated that rumors were current in financial circles of a possible merger of the Dollar Steamship line and the American Hawaiian Steamship Company.

The National Board of Health began its second meeting at Nanking February 10. Various subjects connected with national health, including proposed measures for publishing vital statistics, were discussed.

M. Shigemitsu, Japanese Charge d'Affaires, was host at a dinner on Sunday evening, Feb.9, to a large number of Chinese and foreign diplomatic officials in Shanghai. Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was present.

The National Ministry of War at Nanking has granted permission for a Russian aviatrix, now in France, to fly to China for the purpose of giving aerial demonstrations in this country. She will be accompanied by a French pilot.

A recent report by the Social Affairs Bureau of Greater Shanghai, states that in the Chinese administered area surrounding the foreign settlements, there were in 1929, some 1,989 suicides, 645 divorces, 118 murders, 65 kidnappings and 961 robberies.

Mrs. Louise Corbett Heimburger, wife of Dr. L. F. Heimburger, superintendent of the Shantung University Hospital at Tsinan, Shantung, died on Feb. 12. Her death was due to endocarditis, of which she had been suffering for several weeks.

Herbert Marler, the Canadian Minister to Japan, is soon to pay a visit to China on a holiday trip. It is announced that upon his arrival here he will hold a conference with Col. L. M. Cosgrave, the local Canadian Trade Commissioner.

The Japanese have, according to a *Kuo Min* dispatch from Peiping, recently established 18 police stations in the Yenho, Huiwan, Liangan and Tupeh districts, Liaoning province, alleging as the reason that they wish to suppress Korean bandits.

"The Pacific Countries of South America" will be the subject of an address by Dr. Herbert A. Gibbons at the Pan-Pacific Association tiffin to be held Friday, February 21, at 12.30 p. m. in the Jacobean room of the Cathay Hotel, Shanghai.

Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons, F. R. Hist. S., Ph. D., Litt. D., noted historian, author and authority on international relations, is now in Shanghai in the course of his travels around the world for a year under the auspices of the Albert Kahn foundation.

Colonel Liang Tse-tsuen has accepted the post of Corresponding Member in China to the Secretariat of the League of Nations, according to a notification received at Nanking

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CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

No. 1176

With reference to Customs Notification of 20th January, 1930, stating that on and after 1st February, 1930 the Haikuan Tael would be discontinued as the unit of calculation of duties on imports from abroad and that a new Gold Unit will be used, the public is hereby notified that drawbacks on imports which have paid duty on the Gold Unit basis will be issued in Customs Gold Units in the form of Gold Unit Cheques drawn on the Central Bank of China. Gold Unit Cheques for drawbacks may be used for the payment of Gold Unit duties and dues, or, at the option of the holder, will be cashed in silver by the Central Bank of China at a rate based upon that bank's buying rate for gold currencies at the time of encashment.

W. R. Myers
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
SHANGHAI, 12th February, 1930.

recently from Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations at Geneva.

W. H. Donald, adviser in economic relations to the Government of the Three Eastern Provinces, has gone to Japan for a rest. Mr. Donald has been ill for several weeks at his home in Mukden. Mr. Donald was previously associate director of the Bureau of Economic Relations at Peiping.

George C. Hanson, American Consul at Harbin, was in Shanghai for a few days this week on his way home to the United States on leave. Mr. Hanson was scheduled for home leave last year, but owing to the Russo-Chinese complications in North Manchuria was instructed to remain at his post.

Chapeain R. U. Truitt will be installed as the new minister of the Fourth Regiment Church, Sunday, February 16, in succession to Chaplain W. R. Hall, who has so successfully conducted these services, which are held in the Embassy Theater every Sunday. Chaplain Hall is returning to the United States.

Captain Erich von Salzmann, well known German newspaper correspondent of Peiping, who made an extended trip of investigation in western and southwestern China, several months ago, has returned to Berlin. In recent years Capt. von Salzmann has written several novels dealing with Chinese life.

A *United Press* dispatch from New York stated that a large delegation of prominent Chinese of New York greeted the famous Chinese actor, Mei Lan-fang, when he arrived at the Grand Central station February 8. Contingents of Chinese boys and girls sang the Chinese national anthem and presented Mr. Mei with floral offerings.

Six Chinese were done to death by robbers on the night of February 1 in the north suburb of Ningkuofu, Anhui, in the building, formerly a pawnshop, which houses the agencies in that city of the B. A. T. and the Texas Company. The victims included the Chinese who acted as agent for the above companies and five relatives and employees.

Charlie Boston, one of the most prominent members of New York's Chinatown community died recently at the age of 67. The *New York Times* in giving an account of his funeral, which in the absence of a Taoist priest, was conducted by Rev. K. C. Yueng, a Presbyterian, says that Charlie had become Westernized in everything except religion.

Chang Hsing-yih, former commander of the 3rd battalion, 15th regiment, 15th brigade, 5th division, who mutinied with three companies of his battalion at Chi Tung Hsien last December was executed at Lunghua at 6 p.m. Saturday. His secretary and a company commander of the same battalion, who were arrested with him, are still in custody.

Max Arsky, a Russian artist and political artist, was arrested by the British police authorities in Tientsin, February 4, on a warrant issued by the Chinese authorities following a criminal charge filed by L. D. Epstein of that city. Arsky's arrest took place following a concert at Gordon Hall, where he had been satirizing Russian politics in words and song.

When Mayor Walker of New York recently received an increase in salary by $15,000, among the applications he got according to the New York *Times*, was one from the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association, 16 Mott street, whose Secretary Howard Moy outlined the needs of New York's 20,000 Chinese residents for free school facilities in Chinatown.

Nelson T. Johnson, United States Minister to China and his party arrived in Peiping from Shanghai on February 8. The new Minister will remain in Peiping for some time before starting on an inspection of Manchuria and other parts of China, which is expected to take two months. He will then visit Nanking again to open negotiations over pending questions.

The subject of the sermon at Community Church, which will be preached by the pastor, Rev. Lucock, on Sunday morning Feb. 16, will be "The Gathering Time of Life," based on the experiences and achievements of Joseph in Egypt. There will be a musical program by Dr. E. L. Hall, who will sing "In My Father's House are Many Mansions." The Men's quartet will also sing.

Mr. Chao Tsing-ching (Samuel U. Zau), Director of the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, has been invited by the Council of the League of Nations to act as its economic representative in China, according to a cablegram received recently from Wu Kai-hsin, Secretary in charge of the office of the Chinese Delegation to the League of Nations.

Two divorces were granted in the United States Court for China by Judge M.D. Purdy Monday morning. Mrs. Anna Chapman was granted a decree nisi from Robert H. Chapman on the grounds of cruelty and non-support. She was granted $250 a month alimony and custody of their child. George C. Friedgen was given an absolute divorce from Ethel Friedgen on the ground of desertion.

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NANKING ROAD

New Books of Interest in the Far East

The Far East in American Universities

China and Japan in our University Curricula. Published by the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations: New York, 129 East 52nd Street: 1929

The volume is one prepared for the Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations in Kyoto, November 1929. It is the result of a study, to discover how far courses relating to these countries are offered in academic institutions in the United States.

The reviewer, some two years ago, faced with the opportunity of distributing some interesting and valuable source material referring to social and industrial conditions in China, sought a list of those academic institutions where Oriental language, literature, art or politics were available. Then no such list was to be found. Now this publication places those who need these facts for any reason in possession of them.

But the purpose of the book is of course much more fundamental. It seeks to examine how far universities see their task of awakening students to the realisation that a whole world of thought, of which in our arrogance we so frequently take little account, is challenging study. If future policies of Western countries toward the Far East are to be based upon knowledge, our universities must do their share.

Not as yet is the number and weight of these courses considerable, though there is tendency toward their increase. Five universities report offering more than ten separate courses: six offer from five to ten: three offer four: seven offer three: twenty-one offer two, and sixty-nine, one. The majority of these are in the history department. Religion courses are also frequently met with. Art, anthropology, economics, philosophy, geography, have their courses, variously offered. The significant thing, however, is that only seven institutions offer instruction in the languages.

An interesting point as to the reason for this is made. Teachers are difficult to obtain. Yet a valuable source of these for the future is being cut off by the refusal of Universities to accept for entrance qualification an Oriental language. There are many boys and girls, children of missionary or business parents, who, in their childhood, speak Chinese or Japanese fluently. If these subjects could be presented, they woulp willingly work at the academic aspects of them while in school preparing for College. Professor Lucius Porter writes:

> If thorough study of Chinese could be recognised as equivalent to the study of any other modern language.... then it would be easy and natural for American children born in China to specialise in Chinese in High School and offer it for entrance in an institution where Chinese could be continued during college years: and thus to secure a remarkable preparation before the strict period of post graduate study begins. If we are sincere in our desire to promote Chinese studies we should make every effort to remove barriers that hold back those who might easily become our most adequately prepared scholars."

Have Mission boards seen this way of working toward their future staffs also? Have American schools in the Orient made representations to academic institutions along these lines? The study does not reveal the fact that any such step has been taken.

E. M. H.

Dr. C. C. Wu Explains New China's Program

The Nationalist Program for China, by Chao-Chu Wu; Yale University Press, New Haven, 1929. 78 pages text, 34 pages appendices.

This book by the Minister from China to the United States consists of two lectures concerning the Kuomintang Government in China which were given at the Institute of Politics at Williamstown in 1928, together with two statements regarding Manchuria made in conferences at that Institute. In addition there are eight appendices, including Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Will; statements by Dr. Chao-Chu Wu, C. T. Wang, and Frank B. Kellogg; the Organic Law of China, 1928 Tariff Treaty between China and the United States, and a couple of notes exchanged between Mr. Kellogg and Dr. Wu.

The two lectures on the Kuomintang Government are entitled The Domestic Program and The Foreign Program. They are straight-forward statements, such as one American might make to another. There is none of the flamboyant style of the propagandist. These are facts and the author places them before us in a convincing way. As might be expected, there is a good deal of idealism in the book. Any ordinary American citizen would be stirred by sentiments regarding

democracy, one of which is—"The Kuomingtang is not blind to the defects in the institutions of democracy; it will use the means which are being used in the West, the most important of which is political education of the people, to remove those defects. . . . What I wish to emphasize here is that notwithstanding the defects of democracy, real and fancied, the Kuomintang believes in democracy as the best system of government so far evolved, and would range China in the ranks of the great liberal democracies of the world."

This statement is immediately followed by accounts of the proposed examination system for those who are to hold office, and of the censorate which is to be established over these office holders. These statements are the sober beliefs of Chinese members of the Kuomintang. As such they are worthy of our consideration. We can but respect them, and that they are idealistic is no glaring fault. All theories of government partake of the same quality. It is only when residents of China, such as we are, reach this statement in Dr. Wu's first lecture that we begin to look twice at the page—"At the present moment (the lecture was first prepared in 1928 and issued as a book in 1929), for the whole of China, the first period, that of military force, is at an end, and the second period, that of education and reconstruction, has been reached—with the sole exception of Manchuria where, through no fault of ours, unforeseen difficulties and complications have arisen. There is no reason that, given a fair chance, China should not reach the third period also in a surprisingly short space of time and become in the fullest sense a modern democratic state." Here there is nothing to be found regarding the crushing weight of China's present militarism, her tremendous illiteracy, the economic pressure dragging down her people in a daily struggle for subsistence.

The idealism is needed: this is a patent fact. But behind and through this, all critics of China and of the Kuomintang look to see more idealism put to work. In short, they would like to see practical results. So, presumably would Dr. Wu.

The difficult thing is for the foreigner reading this book to realize that in China the ideal has ever held a secure position, in many situations not nearly so closely allied to the practical as with foreigners. While the West finds the practical difficult enough to achieve it has not the spirit of compromise which has for ages abounded in China.

Dr. Wu in his lecture on the Kuomintang's Foreign Program pursues the same course. He states the issues from an idealistic viewpoint, never mentioning failings of his country's courts, financial system nor officials. In fact he writes from the Chinese side of things, in exactly the same way men of other nationalities uphold their various governments. If he does not state certain other facts not so desirable to place before the public it is because he has chosen to write of aspirations and not achievements. Once in a while we might confuse these a bit but he has only told us that he would make clear the Program. The story of its fulfillment is another tale.

Dr. Wu's conference statements regarding Manchuria are clever and well-expressed. The appendices contain useful information. The whole book gives us the ideal program of the Kuomintang. May we hope that Dr. Wu will follow this book later on by another volume, entitled. "The Achievements of the Kuomintang". G. B. S.

January 31, 1930.

A New History of China

A Short History of Chinese Civilization, by Richard Wilhelm, translated by Joan Joshua; The Viking Press, New York, 1929. 283 pages, 33 plates, 18 illustrations, 2 maps, chronological table, bibliography, and index.

The introduction to this book is by Dr. Lionel Giles, who, in remarking upon the advantages of an ideographic script such as the Chinese makes this arresting statement—"It is significant that the progressive Japanese, whose books are written in Chinese characters with a certain admixture of their native *kana* (symbols from a phonetic syllabary), show no signs of discarding the Chinese element, though in their case the reform would be perfectly feasible. Professor B. H. Chamberlain, the acutest and most learned of all writers on Japan, goes so far as to say that ideographic writing apparently possesses some inherent strength that makes it tend to triumph over (without entirely supplanting) phonetic writing, whenever the two are brought into competition in the same area. All the countries under Chinese influence exemplify this little-know fact in a striking manner.

Dr. Wilhelm has written a careful book, going at length into the sources of all our knowledge of the Chinese. The text carries us no farther than the Manchu Dynasty, and that period is disposed of in two short paragraphs, although the chronological table gives two-fifths of its space to Modern History and three-fifths to all that precedes.

The author in discussing the early writing of Chinese history tells of the scribe, or script-magician of ancient times, whose duty it was to chronicle events and to hand on both terrestrial and celestial knowledge in the written word. Besides an early *Book of History* we have some state records from the time of the Chou Dynasty (circa 1115 B.C.). In 776 B. C. occurred the first chronicled and authenticated eclipse of the sun, and its exactitude serves to set dates for many historical events in China's history. Confucius rewrote and commented on much that had been produced before his age. After him came Si-ma Ts'ien, who is himself "conscious of the fact that in the capacity of a critical historian he is the spiritual descendant of Confucius. He succeeded in converting apparently dry records into a vivid narrative and in pointing a moral by means of the events themselves without sacrificing fact. . . . Small wonder that he is honored in China as the Father of History." About 213 B. C. T'sin Shi Huang Ti decreed the "Burning of the Books", a grave catastrophe for the cause of literature and civilization in China. Many works perished at that time and learning was retarded immensely.

The opinion of the author is that China has from the beginning been an agricultural nation and not one formed more loosely by nomads. This fact had an influence on the extent and nurture of culture. Always the scholar has been revered in China, but "Confucius propounded the theory that cultural institutions might be created only by men who combined intellect with authority. Intellect was necessary to make the institutions sound, authority to ensure their uniform establishment. To Confucius the uniformity of cultural institutions was of supreme importance, for only on a foundation of uniformity could fixed moral observance be established." The view differs materially from the Occidental attitude as shown in the histories of the West.

Dr. Wilhelm mentions the varied influences making up the setting for the brilliance of the T'ang Dynasty. "The T'ang period witnessed the accomplishment of what had been in preparation since Han times, half a millenium before. The day of Imperial unity was once more at hand. Fresh expansion started in the west. Along with Buddhism, the religion connected with these movements, waves of Hellenistic influence from the West swept into China. This Hellenistic influence was now absorbed. No wonder, then, that in the T'ang period China produced a free and noble classic art unrivalled anywhere outside the sphere of these geo-political conditions. . . . In the poetry, which found expression in the form of intensely compressed, short lyrics, a method of presentation was created in which rhythm and the development of the theme went hand in hand. This form is comparable to that of the classical sonata in music. There also is established a final harmony between content and form." The names of Li Tai-po, Tu Fu and Po Chu-I are well known today.

In passing, we read of a ruler who causes Dr. Wilhelm to generalize regarding women on the Chinese throne. "This brilliance of the T'ang period was not maintained for long, it is true. The illustrious reign of T'ai Tsung was followed all too soon by the cruelty of the Empress Wu. . . . She was one of those female rulers, with fine brains and masculine energy who have cropped up in China from time to time, and by reason of their exceptional position have done more harm than good."

"Historical literature underwent yet another reaction after the T'ang Dynasty. The example set by Confucius had the effect of imbuing each of the great historians with a sense of the high dignity attaching to the office of the historical critic. It was otherwise after the T'ang Dynasty. The T'ang Emperor T'ai Tsung, who had high literary aspirations himself, deprived the independent author of the task of historical recording and entrusted it again to a college of officials. Thereafter it became customary for the history of each dynasty to be written after its downfall by a specially appointed body of scholars. The idea was to eliminate all possibility of a subjective viewpoint in favor of an objective one. This is, indeed, what happened. With the attainment of objectivity, however, vanished all feeling of personal responsibility. The histories became increasingly void of life and spirit, increasingly impersonal and dull. . . . Thus the appointment of historiographers in the early days endowed Chinese historical literature with vitality, and in the later days paralysed it."

This book would be more helpful to the student if the chronological table and the table of contents had been co-ordinated, together with chapter sub-headings. In a work of this kind, although it is not a history of events and happenings of exact dates, still there is a gain in having certain accurate information regarding the periods in which advances are made. These facts can be found in Dr. Wilhelm's book, but they are not as accessible as he might have made them for the casual reader who has no leisure to go deeply into the historical background of cultural development.

The volume ends with this conclusion. "The history of Chinese civilization has now become part of humanity as a whole, in the evolution of which we are all concerned."

G. B. S.

January 24, 1930.

From the Chinese Press

Closing of Nanyang Brothers

In the opinion of the *China Times* the suspension of operations on the part of the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co. is likely to be an event that forecasts other disasters of this kind in the China industrial field. The present impasse of the Nanyang Brothers is considered the natural sequence of a series of reverses beyond the power of the Company to avert, two previous losses of over two million dollars and over three million dollars having been incurred in the 15-16 years of the Chinese Republic (1926-1927) and the 18th year of the Chinese Republic (1929) respectively. According to our contemporary two main factors contributed to the exhaustion of the financial resources of the company, namely inefficiency of internal organisation and laxity in the selection of the executive personnel of the company. (It may be pointed out that another significant cause which has much to do with the paralization of the Company lies in its inability to collect the outstanding accounts of its various agencies up and down the country, which accounts in the aggregate amount to over three million dollars).

Construction of Hulutao Harbor

The news of the completion of negotiations between the authorities of the Peiping-Mukden Railway and the Netherlands Harbor Construction Company for the construction of the Hulutao harbor for a total cost of $6,400,000. U. S. currency with the stipulation that the whole work is to be completed by October 15, 1935, is greeted by the *China Times* with sentiments of great gratification. Commenting on the subject editorially the paper says "we consider that the terms of the present agreement for the Hulutao Harbor are on the whole very satisfactory. The completion of the whole undertaking within five years and six months is a case of expeditious accomplishment. The total cost based on the figure of $6,400,000, U. S. currency is quite reasonable. It is, however, our earnest hope that the Peipiug-Mukden Railway authorities will be able to meet their obligations. It is understood that as soon as the agreement has been jointly signed the sum of $1,000,000, will be deposited in a bank acceptable to both parties, and that as soon as the work commences, a monthly payment will be made in the sum of $95,000, U. S. currency without resorting to loans so that the Dutch engineering firm will at no time during the life of the contract function as creditor."

The immense bearing of this engineening feat on the commercial and industrial future of both Manchuria and Mongolia may be seen from these significant facts:—

(1) The harbor is totally free from the danger of being frozen during any part of the Winter months.

(2) The water is deep enough to accommodate vessels with a draft of from 20 to 30 feet.

(3) The harbor is centrally located, being only 12 miles from the Lienshan Station (Lienshan is near Kinchow and Hulutao has already been linked to Lienshan by an existing railway), 400 miles from Tientsin in the West and 300 miles from Mukden in the East.

It is pointed out that upon the completion of the railway which will connect Kinchow and Chaoyang with Linhsi, it will be the natural outcome for all merchandise originating from the Peiping-Mukden railway and other railways in Manchuria to be transported to Hulutao for transhipment to foreign markets, and the same thing is true of the export trade of Mongolia. Engineering experts predict that when the harbor is thrown open to navigation, it will be possible for it to offer accommodation to 12 steamers of 120 feet in length, anchoring in the harbor simultaneously as well as six steamers of 90 feet in length.

The paper recalls previous abortive attempts made as far back as the 24th year of Kwang Hsu (1908) when Viceroy Chao Erh-hsun of the Three Eastern Provinces sent W. R. Hughes to study the geographical aspects of Yinkow and Shanhaikwan, and the decision of the construction of the Hulutao harbor was arrived at as a result of the careful investigations made by this expert. At the time it was proposed to raise a foreign loan but no further progress in the work was possible beyond the building of a railroad linking Hulutao with Lienshan Station. The outbreak of the revolution halted further activities while subsequent offers of investments from British and American sources were declined on account of the general reluctance to contract more foreign loans which did not prove to be an unmixed blessing. However, it was planned to raise 10 million dollars to be contributed in equal shares by the Peiping-Mukden railway out of its surplus proceeds and by the Provincial Treasury of Feng-

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Railway

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Uncompleted from Chuchow to Shiuchow
Completed from Shiuchow to Canton

This is the only line conpecting the Yangtse valley, or the "middle country", with the southern part of China. At present it is not fully completed, but one may travel as far south as Chuchow in Honan. A motor-road connecting Chuchow and Shiuchow in Kwangtung, is now under construction and it is hoped it will be completed this year. Plans are also being made for completing the railway between Chuchow and Shiuchow but owing to the mountainous country it will be a considerable time before it can de completed. The trip between Shiuchow in northern Kwangtung and Canton can, however, be made in comfort at the present time.

Cities through which the line at present operates are celebrated for their temples and walls and gates. Changsha, with a population of 500,000, is especially worth visiting. It is called the cleanest city in China and it is noted as the only city in the south which withstood the seige of the Taiping rebels who scourged China more than half a century ago. Trade is flourishing here always, the principal articles dealt in being rice, tea, paper, tobacco, hemp, paulownia oil, earthenware and antimony. Chuchow also is an interesting city, having many temples of note. The road from Shiuchow to Canton, and thence to Hongkong, is safe, comfortable and operates with first class service.

Any Tourist Agency will gladly supply further information regarding rates, schedules, accomodations, etc. Or write direct to the Traffic Manager,

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Railway

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tien but this plan failed to materialise in consequence of the repeated storms in the Chinese political world.

In conclusion the *China Times* says "let us look forward to the success of a scheme which has been pending for the past twenty years and which upon its fruition will add a glorious chapter to the history of communications of the Chinese Republic apart from the fact that there will be a new harbor for the North-east."

F. Z.

The Controversy Over the China Air-Mail Service

Just what has happened as regards the air mail contract between the China Airways, Inc. and the China National Aviation Corporation, still remains a mystery. In the meantime the service is being continued. Sun Fo, Minister of Railways a member of the State Council and recently connected with the latter corporation, in an interview with *Reuter's* correspondent at Nanking February 7, denied explicitly, on behalf of the National Government, that it had cancelled the aviation agreement. Sun Fo stated that the recommendation to cancel the contract had been submitted recently to the State Council by Wang Po-chun, the Minister of Communications and president of the China National Aviation Corporation. The State Council decided to refer the matter to the Foreign Office and to the Ministry of Communications, insructing the two Ministries to negotiate with the American corporation with a view to the revision of the existing contract which, according to the decision of Wang Po-chun, had been found unworkable in certain respects. According to the decision of the National Government, Sun Fo added, no cancellation of the present contract was contemplated pending negotiations for its revision. The persistent report that this contract had already been cancelled by the National Government, he concluded, was therefore erroneous.

The China Airways made public during the week a letter mailed by them to the State Council on January 24, in which failure to pay air mail receipts, non-cooperation and opposition, and other breaches of contract were cited. Ernest L. Price, president of China Airways, when he returned from Nanking end of last week, stated that he had been unable to get any satisfactory "showdown" on the situation, after having spent ten days in the Capital. The China Airways letter pointed out that China was obligated under the contract to provide landing fields, but not one adequate field had been provided. The China Airways was to have an exclusive contract, but within three months another air line was running over the same route. Mr. Price in his letter also alleged that even the Airways' own staff men, employed and paid by the company, have been refusing, under orders of the National Government, to cooperate in the business of the company. Money collected on air mail was not being turned over to the Company, as provided in the contract, which, Mr. Price points out, was a reasonable stipulation seeing that the company had spent Gold $500,000 in bringing the efficiency of their service up to its present level.

A New Loan for the Shanghai-Nanking Railway

In connection with the news made public last week that the British and Chinese Corporation has consented to modify the terms of its agreement as regards the Shanghai-Nanking railway, it would now appear (according to an *Asiatic News Agency* report from Nanking) that, incidental to the signing of the stipulations for a modification of the agreement, the Railway has contracted a new loan of $30,000,000 at eight per cent. repayable in thirty years and secured on the receipts of the Railway. The Corporation will supply all material. The loan was signed by Tsai Tseng-chi, chief of the Railway Management Department, and Mr. Davidson, representing the British and Chinese Corporation.

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From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Wednesday, February 5.—Four new Stinson-Detroiter planes for the Shanghai-Ha kow line are expected to arrive shortly.—Wu Te-chen, special Central Party deputy, arrives in Nanking from North.—Announcement is made of ratification at Brussels on Feb. 1 of Sino-Belgian agreement for rendition of Tientsin Belgian Concession.—The Opium Suppression Committee a-ks that steps be taken to prohibit Japanese trafficking in narcotics at Dairen, Port Arthur, Tsinan and Tsingtao.—A memorandum recommending immediate determination of the limit of China's territorial waters is submitted to the Ministry of Finance.—Greater Shanghai authorities reserve part of the proposed Central Administrative Area in Woosung to house public buildings. —Kwangsi government forces ordered to prepare to launch an aerial bombardment on rebel bands who have drifted into banditry.— The Soviet manager of the C.E.R. administration issues notice permitting all Soviet employes of the railway who lost their positions after July 10 to return to their posts. The 56th meeting of the Executive Yuan held.

Thursday, February 6.—Twenty-eight district branch headquarters in Kiangsu ordered to suspend activities pending reorganization.—Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister, confers with Dr. C.T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, relative to precedure for relinquishment of extraterritoriality in China.—New passenger fares schedules for government railways are formulated, to become effective March 15.—Hupeh Provincial Government Committee reorganized at a meeting of the Central Political Council.—Zau Lih-tze, personal representative of Chiang Kai-shek, returns from Kaifeng and reports on his conference with Han Fu-chu.—Japanese Charge d'Affaires Shigemitsu goes to Nanking allegedly to carry on negotiations regarding various outstanding issues.—The Ministry of Agriculture and Mining announces that it will send mining experts into various provinces to ascertain the mineral resources of the country.— The Central Political Council meets to discuss the report on proposed procedure at the formal Sino-Soviet conference.— Wu Nan-kai, sanitary expert, appointed to study sanitation on government trains.—Representatives of the dismissed White Russian staff of the C. E. R. call on Chinese assistant director asking for assistance.—Shanghai-Nanking Railway Administration abolishes post of general manager.—Ministry of Foreign Affairs makes public text of the Sino-Greek Treaty concluded at Paris on Sept. 30.

Friday, February 7—Gen. Yang Chieh appointed Commandant General of the Yangtze River with full authority over five principal forts.—National Opium Suppression Committee discussess measures to prevent smuggling on foreign ships.— A draft of the Sino-Czechoslovakian Treaty of Amity and Commerce completed.—Judicial Yuan announces preparation for opening a large number of District Courts to pave the way for complete abolition of extraterritoriality.—Japanese Charge d'affaires Shigemitsu confers with Dr. C. T. Wang. —Standing Committee of the Central executive committee holds 71st meeting.—It is announced that approximately 300,000 soldiers belonging to government units are now distributed in Honan.—Central Political Council decides on the general plan governing the forthcoming Sino-Soviet conference.—Wang Hsin-chow delivers lecture at the central broadcasting station on the training of young students.

Saturday, February 8—Tsai Yun-sen, Chow Lung-kwang and Chu Shao-yang to be dismissed from service or appropriately punished for their part in exceeding their instructions in dealing with the C.E.R. negotiations.—It is announced that the Law of Obligations and the Law of Things of the new Civil Code will come in force on May 5.—The second National Civil Affairs Conference will convene May 1.— Chiang Kai-shek today handed over medals and decorations to eight generals in recognition of their services during the recent punitive expedition against the Kuominchun.—A shipment of eight military bombing planes for the Ministry of War arrives from America.—Two bombers are ordered direct from Hankow to Wuchow to help round up the remnant rebels in northern Kwangsi.—The State Council in joint action with the Ministry of Communications and Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues an order to investigate the financial integrity of various foreign savings societies.— The headquarters of the Second Route Army at Hankow

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Starting at Peiping, the ex-capital of China, called the most interesting city in Asia, with its intricate systems of walls, its Imperial palaces and its beautiful temples and tombs, the Peiping-Mukden Line goes down to Tientsin, the great port of Chihli, and from there swings in a wide circle on its pathway to the north. From Lanchow to Chiuchow the railway follows the line of the Gulf of Chihli, passing through Shanhaikwan, where the Great Wall ends at the sea, and thence on to Mukden, the ancestral home of the Manchus, a city which vies with Peiping in its splendor of palaces and temples and ancient shrines.

Through tickets are issued and passengers' baggage registered through between the important stations on the Peiping-Mukden Railway and the South Manchuria, Chosen (Korean) and Imperial Japanese Government Railways. At Peiping connections can be made with the Peiping-Hankow Railway and with the Peiping Suiyuan Railway, and at Tientsin connections can be made with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, for Tsinanfu, Nanking and Shanghai.

For information as to rates, schedules, accommodations, etc. apply to any Tourist Bureau, or communicate directly with the Traffic Manager.

Peiping-Mukden Railway

Head Office

TIENTSIN

An Advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways

No. 2

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will & Testament of JOHN W. BRADLEY, Deceased

Cause No. 3242
Estate No. 711
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN W. BRADLEY, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before August 15th 1930, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

H. MAXCY SMITH,
23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road,
6th Floor,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, China.
January 28, 1930.

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is abolished.—Chang Fong, chairman of the Honan Provincial Famine Relief Committee, urges the immediate issuance of a $10,000,000 famine relief loan.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs instructs the Chinese Minister at Tokyo to negotiate for a Chinese Consulate in Formosa.—Nelson T. Johnson, new U.S. Minister to China, arrives in Nanking.

Sunday, February 9—Chiang Kai-shek discusses with Mo Teh-hui, chief delegate to the Sino-Soviet Conference, the forthcoming negotiations.—National Education Conference scheduled for April 1 postponed to April 15.—Central Executive Committee issues order for dissolution of all commercial associations and labor unions so they may be reformed in accordance with law.—Szechuen educational authorities petition Ministry of Railways to start immediate construction on projected Chungking-Yamchow Railway in southeastern Kwangtung.—Six batches of Chinese refugees return to China from Russia.—Chiang Kai-shek postpones proposed trip to Canton until after Central Executive Committee meeting scheduled for March 1.—Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues statement concerning minutes signed at Habarovsk.

Monday, February 10.—Chiang Kai-shek orders all divisional commanders to Nanking for instructions relative to reorganization of their respective units.—The Executive Yuan discusses measures to take over control of pilotage and shipping in Chinese territorial waters.—Nanking Municipal Government prepares for an opening in May of a Museum for exhibition of relics of the Revolution.—Aviation department gives permission to Russian aviatrix in France to fly in China.—Foreign Consular Body and Chinese authorities reach agreement for enforcement of Stamp Tax Law.—Ministry of Railways announces a reduction in the staff of the Ministry of Railways in order to curtail expenses.—It is learned that the Soviets are still detaining 6,000 Chinese prisoners in violation of the Habarovsk agreement.—Opening session of the second meeting of the National Board of Health in Nanking.

Tuesday, February 11.—Thirty graduates of the Peiping Police Officers Training Institute arrive in Nanking for qualifying examinations.—Gen. Wu Shin-yu, new director of the Nanking Metropolitan Police Department, formally inducted into office.—Executive Yuan issues orders for the confiscation of all property belonging to Tang Seng-chi.—Presidents of the various Yuans address a joint manifesto to all minitary leaders urging them to place the welfare of the country above all considerations in order to prevent a recurrence of civil strife.—The Canton-Railway Administration receives $2,500,000 for the purchase of materials and construction of the Shiuchow-Lochang section of the railway.—The Ministry of Judicial Administration reports as groundless the foreign press reports to the effect that all offenses violating Municipal by-laws under the reorganization scheme of the Shanghai Provisional Court will be tried by the Municipal Police.—General Hsu Yuan-chuan has been ordered to conduct a bandit-suppression campaign throughout the province of Hupeh.—Two battalions of Chinese Communist troops under Soviet officers are reported to be stationed near Habarovsk.—Under the direction of Bolshevik agents, Chinese Communists are reported to be carrying on Red propaganda among the Chinese prisoners detained at Harbarovsk.

Wednesday, February 12.—The State Council issues an order that all employes of the National Government must wear only clothes made of native-manufactured materials in order to promote the development of Chinese industry.—The Kiangsu provincial government decides to curtail administrative expenses.—The Ministry of Communications decides to construct broadcasting stations in Chengtu, Peichow, Shufu and Luchow.—Norwegian Charge d'Affaires Hall arrives in Nanking from Peking to interview C. T. Wang.—A group of Soviet soldiers cross the Manchurian border and attack Chinese sentries at Manchuli, wounding four.—Gen. Ma Hung-kuei appointed provincial bandit suppression commander for Anhwei—Nanking members of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor and directors of testing bureaux in Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow and Tsingtao open conference to devise improved methods for examining commodities exported abroad.

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Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

Harbin, Feb. 4.—Mr. Shimanovsky, after negotiations regarding C. E. R. affairs, leaves for Habarovk.

Nanking, Feb. 5.—Gen. Tan Yen-kei discusses with other members of Foreign Affairs Committee suggestions for securing complete restoration of the Maritime Customs.

Nanking, Feb. 6.—Mo Teh-hui in consultation with Government officials regarding agreement with Soviet, and will probably be confirmed as delegate to Moscow.

Nanking, Feb. 6.—Acting Minister Shigemitsu arrives here to discuss outstanding questions with Dr. C. T. Wang.

Hankow, Feb. 8.—Commercial circles in this neighborhood show increasing anxiety because of prevalence of banditry. It is said that influence of National government only extends a few miles beyond Wuchang area.

Nanking, Feb. 12.—Mo Teh-hui, delegate from Manchuria to Soviet conference at Moscow, scheduled to leave for Mukden Feb. 14 to report result of his consultation with Nanking officials to Chang Hsueh-liang.

Hankow, Feb. 13.—Bandit troops, under the leadership of Chu Teh and Mao Tse, and "Red" elements generally, are threatening various districts, including the provincial capital Nanchang, and as a result Kiangsi provincial chairman has asked Gen Liu Chih for reinforcements. Kuominchun forces also advancing in direction of Chintsukuan. Government leaders here formulate plans to counteract advance.

Tsingtao, Feb. 13.—Consul-General Kawagoye sails for Japan via Dairen.

Kailan Mining Administration Contract Under Fire

Agitation in the Chinese newspapers and by the Coal Merchants Association Shanghai recently has been directed against the Kailan Mining Administration, which is the successor to the Chinese E gineering and Mining Company Ltd. with mines situated near Chinwangtao, and which, it will be remembered, was organized by Herbert Hoover, now president of the United States. The Coal Merchants Association has asked the Ministry of Agriculture and Mines on several occasions by telegraph to order the Kailan Mining Administration to submit a report to the National Government regarding the contract entered into for the opening of the Kailan mines and to refrain from renewing their contract when it expires, so as to prevent the loss of China's sovereign rights. The Coal Merchants Association in repeating their request stated that the nation's vitality had been greatly impaired because China has incurred huge financial losses by purchasing coal through foreign agencies, especially during the period of the silver slump. The telegram further mentioned that coal is one of the most important materials used in connection with communications and the development of home industries, but as the supply of this important material rests in the hands of foreigners, the result is that China has incurred heavy losses. In order to prevent this, the telegram adds, the contents of the contract entered into for the opening of the Kailan mines must be published so that means may be devised to bring about the rendition of the Kailan mines.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1177

The public is hereby notified that as from February 17th 1930, until further notice, the official rate to be used for converting Customs Gold Units into Shanghai Taels will be:

Gold Units 1.000=Sh. Tls. 0.8394

W. R. Myers
Commissioner of Customs,

CUSTOM HOUSE,
SHANGHAI, 12th January, 1930.

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will & Testament of CHARLTON BRISTOL PERKINS Deceased

Cause No. 3251
Estate No. 714
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Charlton Bristol Perkins, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before August 1st 1930, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

NELLIE D. PERKINS
c/o Nelson E. Lurton
141 Szechuen Road
Shanghai.

Shanghai, China,
January 28, 1930.

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will & Testament of THOMAS GLEN McMARTIN Deceased

Cause No. 3252
Estate No. 715
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Thomas Glen McMartin, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before August 1st 1930, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the some in due course to the undersigned.

Mrs. ROSE B. McMARTIN
c/o Nelson E. Lurton
141 Szechuen Road
Shanghai.

Shanghai, China.
January 28, 1930.

Further Evidence of Stability of U. S. Fire Insurance

Further evidence disproving a report which appeared in the *North China Daily News*, official British newspaper in Shanghai alleging that American fire insurance companies were adversely affected by the New York Stock Exchange slump is provided in a report of the Home Insurance Company which appeared in the New York *Journal of Commerce* on Jan. 14. According to the *Journal of Commerce*, the annual report of the Home Insurance Co. was significant in that it was the first report of the large American fire companies pertaining to 1929 business, to be published.

The report showed the company to have total assets of G.$128,914,080 with reserves of G.$41,393,575 for unearned premiums, G.$6,762,474 for outstanding losses, G.$8,432,398 for reinsurance, taxes, dividends, and contingencies, and then shows a net surplus of G.$48,325,632, which, with its G.$24,000,000 capital gives a surplus to policyholders of G.$72,325,632. It was stated that this has placed this company in the forefront of American companies as to aggregate assets and surplus to policy holders.

Of special interest in connection with the report which appeared in the British newspaper in Shanghai alleging American fire insurance companies had suffered as a result of the Stock Exchange collapse, the report of the Home Insurance Company showed that the net loss from depreciation of investments during 1929 was only G. $18,951. The net gain of the company from all sources was G. $9,155,748, of which amount the sum of G. $3,600,000 was paid in dividends, G. $2,049,894 was added to the reserves and G. $3,505,853 was added to the surplus account. In reference to the small loss of G. $18,951 on investments, the president of the Company, Wilfred Kurth said that this inconsequential sum representing loss on investments "is an evidence of the high character and stability of the Company in a period when all investments were put to a severe test."

Soviet Writer Alleges America Would Adopt White Russians

(*By United Press*)

Moscow, Feb. 6.—American imperialist elements have taken the White-Guardist Russian refugees in China under their protection, it is charged in a bitter article in the official organ of the communist party here, *Pravda*, written by one of the foremost Soviet journalists, David Zaslavsky.

The denials by certain American journalists—especially J. B. Powell of the *China Weekly Review*—that Russian Whites were fighting against the Soviet Union in Manchuria, are advanced in the article as the principal proof that "American imperialists" have become patrons of the militant refugees.

The participation of strong groups of armed Russians in the Manchurian forces, it is said here, has been officially admitted by the representatives of Mukden. Their pledge to disarm the Russians and expel their leaders, included in the terms of the Habarovsk protocol, is at least an implied admission.

Under these circumstances, *Pravda* regards the alleged denials by Mr. Powell, whom it quotes in some detail, and by others as deliberate efforts to mislead the American public. The policy, moreover, *Pravda* regards as inspired by Americans who hope in the future to use the Russian whites as a battering ram against the citadel of communism.

The communist organ cites two further indications in support of its charge. First, that the American Red Cross, although it allegedly refused to help Chinese peasant refugees in Manchuria, quickly voted a large sum for the relief of White Russian refugees in Manchuria, and second, that the American vice-consul in Harbin, Leonard Liestrom, heads a committee for the aid of Russian refugees.

Whangpoo Conservancy Board Issues Sixth Edition of "Port of Shanghai"

The Whangpoo Conservancy Board has issued a report of more than a hundred pages entitled, "The Port of Shanghai" (sixth edition). It is the sixth revised and enlarged issue of the original report produced by the Conservancy's engineer-in-chief in 1920 for the Shanghai Harbor Investigation, and provides port statistics incidental to the planning of general port development. The Whangpoo Conservancy Board consists of three Chinese government officials, viz., the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, the Shanghai Commissioner of Customs, and the Harbor Master. The duties of the Board are to provide and maintain a deep channel from the Yangtsze to Shanghai, to undertake new works necessary to improve the existing chanel and to help riparian owners in dredging in front of their wharves. The Board's income consists of a conservancy surtax of three per cent on the Shanghai Maritime Customs dues. Its jurisdiction extends to the tidal limits of the Whangpoo between high water lines. As a result of the Board's work the Whangpoo has been converted from an irregular and rapidly deteriorating creek into a good shipway with, at least, a navigable depth of 26 feet. As the neap tide rises at least six feet a through high water depth of at least 32 feet is available every day of the year. Hebert Chatley is the engineer-in-chief.

Government Troops Rounding Up Rebel Bands In South China

Military operations in South China during the week were confined principally to air and land attacks on the bands of rebel soldiers which had previously been broken up and are now plundering the countryside.

A Wuchow telegram of February 6 says that Gen. Lung Yung, commander of the 10th Route Army has ordered two divisions to concentrate at Fuchow preparatory to invading Kwangsi along the Yu river to help suppress the Ironsides and Kwangsi rebels. On the same date a brigade of the 4th Route Army and a brigade of the 19th Division jointly attacked the rebels at Kwangyang inflicting heavy casualties. The main force of the 4th Route Army advanced toward Kweilin.

On February 5, 18 bombing planes were dispatched to bombard the rebel lines. On seeing the arrival of the planes the rebels fled in great disorder. At the same time two divisions of infantry under the protection of river gunboats advanced along the Ta River valley to search for rebels.

A telegram of February 7 says that the troops of Chen Kwang-shung of the 4th Route Army advanced on Kweilin. Near Tawei a rebel regiment was captured and disarmed. The 8th Route Army launched an attack on the rebels in the Laipo region on February 6 and were strongly resisted. The fighting lasted throughout the night and at daybreak the rebels fled. It is believed that the rebels in the Kweilin region will be exterminated shortly. It is also reported that most of the disorderly rebel soldiers at Mongkong, in the Pingnam region have been disarmed.

A telegram dated February 6 says that Yunnanese troops under Commander Lung Yung have been mobilized for an expedition into Kwangsi. Their vanguards have been moving toward Poseh and will come down the Yu river very shortly.

In order to round up the remaining rebels around Laipo Commander Chu Shao-liang went there to direct operations. It is reported that Mongkong, Paima, Wuling, Tanshuk, Pingnam and several other cities in the neighborhood have been successively occupied by the 8th Route Army. Further reports state that under pressure of the 4th and 6th Route Armies the rebels will shortly evacuate Kweilin and retreat to Yungfu and Yungning.

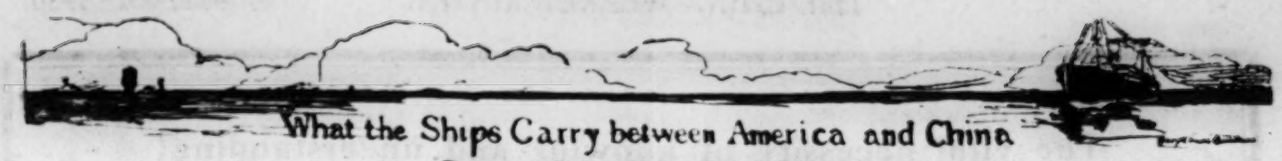
A telegram from Wuchow on February 10 says that government planes bombarded the enemy positions inflicting heavy casualties and routing the rebels. At Souyen the rebels were terrified by an aerial attack and surrendered to the 8th Route Army. On learning of the arrival of the Yunnanese troops in Poseh the rebels became panicky and scattered. Operations are being directed on rounding up the disorderly bands of bandits at Paklow and Jungyun. It is said that the rebel commander Teh Ta-sung has been captured.

Kuominchun Forces Reported to be Moving on Wuhan Area

A *Shinbun Rengo* dispatch from Hankow, February 13, following previous messages telling of the recurrence of banditry and "communist" prisings in various parts of Central China, stated that there are indications that the Kuominchun are advancing in the direction of Chintsukuan, on the Hunan-Shensi border, with the Wuhan district as their immediate objective. The Kuominchun, it is stated, seem to have been acting in concert with Generals Shih Yu-shan and Han Fu-chu.

Because of this situation, Government circles at Hankow are formulating plans to counteract the advance of the Kuominchun forces into Central China. Among other measures the 47th Division, under command of General Wang Chin-yueh, has been instructed to hurry to Hsiangyang from Hsuchang, where the main body of said troops is stationed.

That the National Government was preparing to engage in some serious military operations was made evident in Shanghai during Thursday when the Maritime Customs issued an order suspending the issuance of clearance papers to all Chinese merchant steamers.



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; Feb. Customs Rate Tls. 1.71 equal Gold $1

PRESIDENT van BUREN, Dec. 9.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Rubber Tires:		
For Motor-cars	Pcs.	612
Rubber Tires, Solid:		
For Motor-cars	,,	10
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor-cars	,,	633
Motor-trucks	,,	16
Cotton Molleton	Yes.	227
Cotton Skeins, Embroidery	Pls.	33
Brass Screws	,,	8
Copper Sheets	,,	3
Iron Bolts	,,	7
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	450
Zinc Sheets	,,	2
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	1,158
Asparagus	,,	9
Sodo, Bicarbonate of	,,	336
Borax, Crystal	,,	924
Grapes, Fresh	,,	19
Leather, Calf Coloured	,,	8
Leather, Sole	,,	14
Oranges, Fresh	,,	254
Paper, Glascine	,,	236
Paper, Writing	,,	79
Paper, Newsprint, White, Patent	,,	542
Raisins	,,	2,813
Shrimps	,,	169
Ultramarine	,,	17
Cigarettes	Mille	250
Cigars	Mille	12
Chocolate	Lb.	144
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	668
Shoes	Pairs	264
Dyes, Aniline Pkgs. 47	Hk. Tls.	33,641
Machinery, for Tixtile Industries	,,	106,577
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	,,	2,192,950

SILVERBEECH, December 16.
(Agents: Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American	Bls. 700 Pls	2,461
Steel Nails, Cut	,,	300
Steel Tubes	,,	194
Steel, Galvanized: Tubes	,,	363
Tinned Sheets, Plain	,,	30
Dextrine	,,	59
Gum Resin	,,	1,115
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	2,384
Lead-foil and Tinfoil	,,	466
Paper, Coated	,,	3,514
Paper, Glsaicne	,,	525
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	7,066
Cigarettes	Mille	1,500
Turpentine, Vegetable	Galls.	183
Dyes, Aniline Pkgs 74	Hk. Tls.	3,113
Motor-car Accessories	,,	2,401

MALAYAN PRINCE, Dec. 28.
(Agents: Furness (Far East), Ltd.)
From U. S. of America.

Steel Wire Rope	Pls.	12
Steel Bars	,,	457
Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	444
Wire Shorts	,,	840
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	390
Cuttle-fish	,,	80
Margarine	,,	15
Paper, Coloured, other kinds	,,	7
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	15,993
Tobacco, Stalk	,,	149
Motor-cars	Pcs.	6
Rubber Tires:		
For Motor-cars	,,	10
Rubber Tires, Solid:		
For Motor-cars	,,	6
Rubber Inner, Tubes:		
For Motor-cars	,,	300
Baking Powder	Doz.	95
Shoes	Pairs	2,714
Cigarettes	Mille	750
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	4,370
Dyes, Aniline Pkgs. 312	Hk. Tls.	17,717
Machinery, and Parts of	,,	8,573
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	,,	602,237

PRESIDENT JACKSON, Jan. 4.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Apples, Fresh	Pls.	717
Flour, Wheat	,,	1,405
Fruits, Table	,,	92
Hams and Bacon	,,	30
Indigo Powder, Artificial:		
100 per cent. strength	,,	19
Ink, Printing	,,	438
Lard in bulk	,,	11
Milk, Condensed	,,	900
Paper, Printing (Woodfree)	,,	358
Motor-cars	Pcs.	5
Rubber Tubes:		
For Motor-cars	,,	43
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor-cars	,,	546
Dyes, Aniline Pkgs. 84	Hk. Tls.	11,778

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market Firm — Feb. 12. — Business Done 3,321,610 Shares

1929 High	1929 Low	STOCKS	Mon. Feb. 10	Tues. Feb. 11
34	20	Adams Express	31½	31¼
354¼	197	Allied Chemical & Dye	275	276½
110	23	Allied Power & Light	51¾	51⅝
75½	35⅛	Allis Chalmers	58⅞	59
184½	86	American Can	137	141
144½	60	American Rolling Mill	89	88⅜
130¼	62	American Smelting	75¾	75⅝
310¼	193¼	American Tel. & Tel.	228½	228¾
235	160	American Tobacco "B"	225	227½
199	50	American Water Works	98⅛	104
140	67½	Anaconda Copper	78	77½
77⅞	30	Atlantic Refining	40½	41½
145⅛	105	Baltimore & Ohio	118⅜	118
140¾	78¼	Bethlehem Steel	99⅝	100
61⅞	25	Calumet & Hecla	31⅛	31½
265⅞	185	Canadian Pacific Railway	221¼	217
92	42⅛	Chesapeake Corporation	75	74
108½	75	Chicago Northwestern	89	88¾
143½	97	Chicago Rock Island	123	124
135	26	Chrysler	39	38⅞
68⅛	20	Cities Service, Common	31	32¼
140	52	Columbia Gas & Electric	88½	90
88¾	16⅛	Columbia Graphaphone	30⅜	31
63	20⅛	Commercial Solvents	30¼	30⅞
185¼	80⅝	Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	111¾	114
47⅛	18	Continental Oil	22⅛	21½
126⅜	70	Corn Products	98⅝	96¼
82¼	20⅛	Coty, Inc.	30½	30⅞
30⅛	6⅜	Curtiss Wright, Common	9⅛	9
69⅛	21¼	Davison Chemical	33⅞	34½
231	80	Du Pont de Nemours	125½	127
264¾	150	Eastman Kodak Company	191	191⅜
189	50	Electric Bond & Share	97	98¾
93½	41½	Erie Railway	62	61¾
105⅝	17	Fox Film "A"	34	34¼
83¼	55¼	General Electric (New)	75½	77¼
81¾	35	General Food	55¼	54⅞
91¾	33½	General Motors	43⅝	43¾
126½	70	General Railway Signal	94½	94
82	31½	Gold Dust	47⅛	45¾
105¾	38⅛	Goodrich Rubber	46⅞	50¾
154½	60	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	74	82⅝
102⅞	43	Granby	57	54¼
122¼	80	Great Northern Certificate	95	96
102¾	48	International Cement	60	59¾
103½	4¼	International Comb. Engine	6¾	6⅝
142	65	International Harvester	90⅜	90⅞
59½	23	„ Hydro-Electric "A"	40	40½
72¾	25	International Nickel	39	38¼
68¾	40	International Printers Ink	Unq	Unq
14¾	4¼	International Products (Com)	6½	Unq
149¾	53	International Tel. & Tel.	66½	68
242¾	90	Johns Manville	141	143
104⅞	49⅜	Kennecott Copper	60⅝	60
157¼	80⅛	Lambert Company	103⅜	103⅜
102¼	65	Lehigh Valley	77	76
106¼	80	Liggett & Myers. "B"	Mutl.	92¾
24	11½	Madison Square Garden	13½	13⅞
101⅜	46	Missouri Pacific (Com)	91	91
156⅞	42⅜	Montgomery Ward	43½	43¾
62⅞	23¼	Nevada Consolidated Copper	30¾	30⅜
256½	160	New York Central	186½	186⅜
118⅞	75⅛	Northern Pacific Railway	92⅞	92⅞
146½	56⅛	Pacific Lighting	92	91½
32½	13	Packard Motor Car	16½	16⅞
75½	35	Paramount Famous Lasky	64	65
110	72½	Pennsylvania Railroad	82¾	83
30	13⅛	Pennroad Corporation	16½	Unq
47	24¼	Phillips Petroleum	32¾	32⅞
137¾	54	Public Service of New Jersey	90¼	92¾
114¾	26	Radio Corporation	42⅛	42⅜
147¾	101½	Reading Railway	136	135
66	39	Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	55⅜	55¼
181	80	Sears Roebuck	93	92⅛
31¾	19	Shell Union	22⅛	22⅜
188	59½	Simmons Company	74½	72⅛
93¼	45⅛	Southern California Edison	62¾	63⅛
157½	105	Southern Pacific Railway	126½	123½
243¾	73½	Standard Gas & Electric	118¾	121¾
83	43	Standard Oil of New Jersey	62⅜	62⅞
48⅛	31¾	Standard Oil of New York	32⅜	32½
71⅞	50	Texas Corporation	53½	53⅛
85¼	42½	Texas Gulf Sulphur	64	64
139¾	58½	Timken Roller Bearing	76⅜	76
67⅜	20¼	Trans America	46⅜	46¾
140	59	Union Carbide & Carbon	89½	91
297⅝	200	Union Pacific Railway	235½	230
162	31	United Aircraft & Transport	49⅛	48½
20⅜	6¼	United Dry Docks	7½	Unq
119½	50½	U. S. Realty & Improvement	67⅞	69
261¾	150	United States Steel	181½	183½
116½	37½	Vanadium	63⅜	65¼
292⅝	100	Westinghouse E. & M. (Com)	163½	170
		Call Money	4½%	4%

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The vital necessity of knowing and understanding!

WHO'S WHO IN CHINA

One would not think of residing in, or doing business on a large, or even moderate scale, in any country without making a serious effort to know and understand the political, business, financial and professional leaders of that country. This is particularly true of China where shifting political and economic conditions are always linked up with individuals who thus exercise tremendous influence upon the course of events.

As a direct result of the desire to know the individuals who are leaders of affairs, private and governmental, there has been published in practically every country a book popularly known as "Who's Who," which contains biographical sketches of the great and near-great. Thus we have "Who's Who in America," Who's Who in Great Britain," "Who's Who in Japan," Germany, France, Italy, and so on.

The compilation of a "Who's Who in China," containing the pictures and biographical sketches of political, business, financial and professional leaders of China in the English language. was started in 1917, some thirteen years ago. The first volume, published in 1918, contained only 59 biographical sketches, but the second volume, published in 1920, contained 153. Since that time the book has grown until the volume published in 1926-1927 contained more than 500 biographical sketches. In 1928 a supplement was issued containing more than 100 sketches of new leaders, chiefly these who emerged as a result of the Nationalist Revolution which brought new figures to the helm in both business and politics.

Work has now started on the 1930 edition, which will be the most ambitious publication of the kind ever attempted in Asia. It will be all-inclusive in that will include a complete record of all leaders in the country in the fields of politics, business, finance and the professions. It will be well bound, printed on good paper stock, 8-in by 10½-in., of more than 1,000 pages, and will be a welcome addition to any business office or home library.

The value of this book will immediately be realized by all foreigners as well as Chinese who are interested in the commercial, financial and political affairs of China, due to the vital necessity of knowing intimately the men who are directing the affairs of contemporary China.

Owing to the heavy expense of publication, it is necessary to know as far as possible, how many copies will be desired by the public, hence this offer of a reduced price to advance subscribers of $10 a copy, the price after publication being $12, (Chinese Currency).

Please fill out the attached form and mail immediately.

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MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY
Publishers of
WHO'S WHO IN CHINA
(Biographies of Prominent Chinese)
4 Avenue Edward VII
SHANGHAI.

Shanghai,.....1930.

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Name.....
Address.....

NOTE: *In case they are not already included, I would recommend the inclusion of the biographies of the following Chinese in the forthcoming edition of Who's Who:—.....*
.....
.....

Chinese Government Railways

Peiping-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

Time Table

In effect Feb. 20, 1929

From Peiping to Hankow

Station / Train	Peiping	Shihkiachuan	Chengchow	Hsiaokanhsien	Hankow
* No. 1	d.18.00	a. 2.16 d. 2.56	a.17.15 d.17.35	d.11.49	a.14.20
* No. 11	d. 9.55	a.19 27 d.20 07	a.13.26 d.13.4	a.12 18 d.12.23	a.16.05
* No. 3			d.13.15	a. 7.18 d. 7.21	a. 9.50
No. 9	d. 9.40	a.18.21 d.19.01	a 10.50		
No. 23	d. 5.40	a 21.44			
No. 25		d. 3.45	a. 5.05		
No. 27			d.10.06	a.20.07 d.20.37	a. 2.33
No. 75				d.13.00	a.17.05

From Hankow to Peiping

Station / Train	Hankow	Hsiaokanhsien	Chengchow	Shihkiachuan	Peiping
* No. 2	d.18.00	d.20.39	a.14.28 d.14.48	a. 5.05 d. 5.45	a.13.50
* No. 12	d.10.50	a.14.51 d.14.56	a.13.13 d.13.33	a. 7.32 d. 8.12	a.17.30
* No. 4	d.13.30	a.16.01 d.16.03	a.10.05		
No. 10			d.17.41	a. 9.33 d.10.13	a.18.35
No. 28	d. 1.00	a. 7.00 d. 7.20	a.17.34		
No. 26			d.22.34	a. 2.15	
No. 24				d. 7.40	a.20.06
No. 74	d. 7.45	a.11.39			

REMARKS: *With First, Second and Third Class Dining Cars.

Telegraphic Address "KINCO" Code A. B. C. 5th Edition. For further information, address Hankow Line, Managing Director, Peiping-Hankow.

Lung-Hai and Pien-Lo Lines

In Operation: From Tapu (Haichow) to Lingpao: 825 Kilometers

In Construction: From Lingpao to Sianfu: 225 Kilometers

"The Great Overland Route in China"

This Line will soon become the most important Railway in China, connecting as it will, the remote provinces of Kansu, Shensi and Honan with the sea and passing through the ancient and famous capitals of Lanchow, Sian, Loyang and Kaifeng.

There are many points of historical interest to visit along the line, the best known being Lung-Men with its gigantic display of carved stone Buddhas, dating back from the introduction of Buddhism into China, some 2000 years ago.

The Lunghai and Pienlo Lines are connected at Hsuchow with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and at Chengchow with the Peking-Hankow Railway.

An "Express" train runs thrice a week between Hsuchow and Chengchow leaving Hsuchow Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and leaving Chengchow Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This train is provided with 1st and 2nd class cars, sleeping and dining accommodations.

For further particulars, intending passengers are requested to apply to the Shanghai Office, Lunghai Railway Administration, at the Chung-Foo Bank Building, 25 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

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